The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,093 New Series — BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRAUTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
MASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2729	500	R. Haselwood	6th "
*L BALLAARAT	4752	970	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—HATHAY	2943	500	M. de Horne	28th "
* L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Graw	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F Spock	16th "
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "
MALWA	2939	2.00	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3472	700	A. B Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	650	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th "
MANILLA	5000	800	20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3789	180	Capt. F. Blight.	30thSept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Captt. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th "
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 18, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, calling at MARSEILLES, on or about the 8th September.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, August 25.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 4 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 1 each. For every additional square foot Rs. 1.

Boards.

Re... thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandevie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sep. 5, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Heatheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT	PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid. For a 25 lb. box.	To any Railway Station in India Rail paid. For a 25 lb. box.
		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
POST & MO OFFICE.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	34 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe.....	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.....	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS: ORDETH	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 9 0
ADDRE: THE PROPR... TOR.	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
BERENAG TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong.....	4 8 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P. O. KUMAON.	8 Broken Tea ng Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Teas sent to any Address in Europe all charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.
HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.
SADDLERY.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.

"LOUNGE, VISITING, OR DRESS."

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR "87." "JUST RECEIVED."

"SPECIALITIES." *All moderately priced.*

PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS.

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

VINO DA TAVOLO

A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

AND

H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; W... I POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Wattehall,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 40 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "STOLLA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via Karachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887. MacIver Line.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

PIANOFORTES AND ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

quested to communicate with.

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRAJI BURVEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CHINTAMON BALKRISHNA, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 26th day of August 1887.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJEE and DINSHAW, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and
In the Matter of the Machine Exchange Company, Limited.

FREDERICK WOOLLEY and ROBERT NEILSON CLARK .....Petitioners.

THE HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY has, by an order made in the above matter on the 25th day of August, 1887, appointed Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Public Accountant of Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 5th day of Sept. 1887.

CHALK, WALKER and SMITHAM, Attornies for the said Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned have commenced GENERAL AGENCY business at MORMUGAO, GOA, under the name and style of "MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY."

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods and indenting all kinds of Merchandize or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AMBERNATH JANARDHUN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL his right, title and interest, in the property or house situate on the Pallow Road, without the Fort of Bombay, standing in the name of the heirs of Luxuman Raghoonath, in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4214, Street Nos 383, 335, (1) and (2) and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 44, New Survey No. 615, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Bowanchoo Venkaiee, on or towards the west by the said Pallow Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Pocoram Nilajee, and on or towards the south by the property of Soraojee Bezonjee, and the said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Venayek Wishweshwar, and others.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Solicitors to the purchaser, at their office in the National Bank Building, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived, null and void.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1887.

PAYNE, GILBERT and SAYANI, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA SHERIFF GANGJEE and MOLLOO JAN MOHOMED, have contracted TO SELL to the Undersigned All that piece or parcel of land or foras freehold Batty ground measuring about (5,300) square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 373 373, 314, 314, 322, 322, New Nos. 12267, 12268, E-12318, D-12388, and New Survey Nos. 1-2-8-8, 3-2-20, 2 A-2-20, and in the Books of the Municipality under Nos. 1114, 1115, and Ward Nos. 2118. 2119, and bounded on the east by the ground of Madhowrao Gunputrao Dangay, on the west by the Government Land, on the north by the ground of Vinayeek Gevindjee, and on the south by the Parsi-wada Road, and the sale have been in the occupation and possession of the said Vendors. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, interest for sale, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at his Shop, in the house No. 16, in the Third Shoiwada, near Bhoie Bhwar, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after expiration of such time the sale shall be completed, and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom.—

MEYARAM HURISHUNKER, Purchaser.

Bombay, 2nd September 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct, on or about the 20th inst. and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

POLO PONIES.

CLOTHING for the above made of Fawn Blanketing, equal to English, at about One-third the Cost, consisting of quarter-piece, hood and breast-cloth, with body roller to match, at Rs. 15 per cent. cash or by V. P. P.

For samples and further particulars address

THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, for the first half of 1887, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Bombay, September 3, 1887.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
GOLD AND SILVER,
BY
JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND.

SOLE AGENT:
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pillules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half-ounce bottles. Price Rs. 30.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchа, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Puborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto before under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

CONTRACTS.

TENDERS invited for the making up of KHAKEE CLOTHING for the 28 Regt. Bo. I. Contract forms may be had on application to this Office. Contracts must be submitted by September 24th, after which none will be received.

Contractors will be required to lodge with their Contracts the sum of Rs. 250 Security Deposit.

DAVID B. THOMSON, Lieut., Quartermaster, 28 Regt. Bo. I.

Baroda, 30th August 1887.

WANTED a qualified English or Native LADY to act as Supervising Officer of the Female Schools of the Durbar both in the Capital and in the Territory and as Head Teacher of the Central School.

Knowledge of Hindi is necessary, as she will have to conduct studies in that language.

The Salary sanctioned for the post is Rs. 300 (three hundred Rupees) monthly besides free quarters and conveyance allowance.

Apply to the Undersigned, stating antecedents and enclosing copies of testimonials.

V. M. NARAIN, Secretary, Jeypoor Council.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 1,00,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 30 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 15th October 1887. The allotment should be fully paid up before 15th December 1887. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 23rd August 1887, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL., President, Municipal Commission.

Municipal Office, Madras, 26th August 1887.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th September 1887, at 3-30 o'clock p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

"To consider a proposal of the Directors to establish one or two other branches of the Company and to fix there one or two of the Company's available Presses."

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1887.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887 and to declare a Dividend.

2 To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4 To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st until the 8th September 1887, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1887.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

JUST OPENED
THE BURLINGTON RESTAURANT,
No. 10, Medows Street,
Under the Management of
AN ENGLISH LADY.

BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers always available. Wines, Spirits and Aerated Waters of the Best Quality.

A new Billiard Table from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY
ORR AND BARTON'S
MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST.

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press requirad. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Single.	Double
No. 1 Octavo	size 9½ by 5½	...Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
„ 2 Quarto	„ 11½ by 9½	„ 13-0	„ 21-0
„ 3 Foolscap	„ 14½ by 9½	„ 16-8	„ 25-0
„ 4 Folio	„ 19½ by 12½	„ 27-0	„ 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, silverware, shawls, copper utensils, furniture, splendid musical boxes, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1887, at 1-30 p.m., the following, viz., diamond and ruby rings, gold watch, chain, rings, buttons and links, silverware and German silver articles, robiets, khunchas, golab-bass, fishes, &c., shawls, pusaries, large and small copper utensils, carved round table, low chairs, bedstead, almirah with mirror, &c., &c.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern, landed ex s. s. Peshawur, marked P. and Co., 9 musical boxes, 8 and 10 air, Hindustani and English, with dancing dolls, flute, dram, bells, zither, &c.

Also on account of the concerned, one 12-air Grand Orchestra, with drum, bells, castagnettes, flute, &c., and 2 eight-air musical boxes.

Also a large bird cage.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate 5 brass pots and 1 mill stone.

UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of remaining 4 desirable plots of Land on Queen's Road (between Nakoda's bungalow and the French Bridge Road) Chowpatty.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts, the undersigned will resume or put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 10th Sept., at 4 p. m., on the spot, four pieces of land admeasuring from 157 to 266 square yards each. The land faces the sea and is admirably suited for building small elegant houses.

Nos.	Yards.	Nos.	Yards.
3	157	7	257
6	206½	8	266

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, at No. 7, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, Sept. 6, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted advised through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and the Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, FLACCIDITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aisborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

AUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SHE SHOWED
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
"52, Storke-road, S.K., June 2, 1887.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) BITTERS.
HOP 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of
HOP your Bitters. My grandmother, BITTERS.
HOP who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
HOP very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but BITTERS.
HOP the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who BITTERS.
HOP attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that BITTERS.
HOP I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
HOP and she evidently showed signs of BITTERS.
HOP death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which BITTERS.
HOP acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
HOP two months since this happened, BITTERS.
HOP and I am grateful to say that she BITTERS.
HOP has recovered so much as to be able BITTERS.
HOP to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced BITTERS.
HOP that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her BITTERS.
HOP loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
HOP KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi- BITTERS.
HOP cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, BITTERS.
HOP but we guarantee it to be pure and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome, and compounded from BITTERS.
HOP the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
HOP medicinal leaves and tinctures, on BITTERS.
HOP scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
HOP bottle to-day; or if you have a sick BITTERS.
HOP friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
HOP or give them a bottle of genuine BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest BITTERS.
act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.

Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY, LIMITED.
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1872 ... £300,000
„ 1885 ... £388,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaving either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,7[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£6,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine has obtained throughout the world, and more especially with us who have recourse to it in all cases of illness. We consequently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mobile (s), from Jeddah; and Nizam (s), Trieste.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Satara (s), sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

POLO.—The game this evening will commence at 5-M. Sides to be chosen on the ground.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Etolia entered the Dock on the 3rd, the s.s. Britannia on the 4th and the s.s. Nizam and Assam on the 5th, and the s.s. Inchulva left on the 4th.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting).

March.....Schubert.
Selection ...Vert Vert.....Offenbach.
Valse .....Wien Mein Sinn.....Strauss.
Mazurka.....Herztlattchen.....Gung'l.
Polka.....Minuet.....Waldteufel.
(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

DATURA POISONING.—A Portuguese, named Nicholas DeMello, an assistant chemist, employed at the Government Medical Stores, Bellasis Road, Byculla, yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, was found seated in the dispensing room of the stores quite speechless, when he was removed to the residence of his brother at Girgaum, who immediately conveyed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from symptoms of datura poisoning.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.—A labourer named Dhanna Cowa, aged eighteen years, employed at a building in course of erection at Mandavie Road, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell off from the third story to the ground-floor of the building and sustained a fracture to his skull and other injuries to his person. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday evening. An inquest will be held by the coroner this morning at the hospital touching the death of the deceased.

INDECENT BEHAVIOUR.—Succoo, a n elderly woman, was placed yesterday before Mr. Ryan on a charge of indecent behaviour. She was apprehended by a policeman in the Elphinstone Gardens, on Sunday. The woman denied the charge, and said that, as she was sleeping at noon in the gardens, she was assaulted by a drunken Madrasee, and while she was attempting to extricate herself from his grasp, she was taken in custody. She was ready to summon witnesses to corroborate her statement. But his Worship disbelieved her story and sentenced her to fourteen days' imprisonment.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.—The hearing of the suit brought by Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla vs. F. L. Charles, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, terminated before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court, yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant and his officers from pulling down or otherwise interfering with any portion of the plaintiff's stable, situated at the junction of Jaokeria' Masjid Street and Chinch Bunder Road that yet remain standing; and to require them to restore to its former state such portion of the stable as had already been pulled down. Mr. Starling finished his reply on behalf of the plaintiff; and his Lordship took time to consider his decision.

ASSAULT BY PURDASEES ON A EURASIAN.—Churinjee Ruttee and Pranis Mansing, Purdasees by caste, keeping a native confectionery shop at New Foras Road, Byculla, were yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Grayhurst before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the 28th July last voluntarily caused grievous hurt to William King, an Eurasian Clerk residing in the locality. Mr. Sealy appeared on behalf of the two accused. The circumstances of this case have already been reported in these columns. The medical evidence went to show that King was most severally assaulted, whereby he sustained fractures to three of his ribs on the left side, necessitating his becoming a patient at the J. J. Hospital for a period of one month. The defence set up by the two accused was that the complainant sustained the injuries by an accidental fall, but called no witness to substantiate their statement. They were both convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each with the alternative of a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE SABBATH ON BOARD SHIP.—Sixteen seamen, mostly Europeans, belonging to the s. s. Benvenue, were charged yesterday morning before Mr. P. Ryan with refusing to obey a lawful order of their captain. They were ordered yesterday morning to wash the deck, but the men refused to do the work, on the ground that it was the Sabbath day. Captain Moddrel, who is in command of the vessel, said that the washing would not have occupied them more than about half an hour, and that he told the men so, but they continued to be refractory. The captain had been twenty-six years on the sea, but had not been accustomed to hear a refusal from his crew to wash the deck on a Sunday. He was promptly contradicted by one of the accused who said, that he had been ten years working as a seaman, but had never been told to wash the deck on the Sabbath day. All the accused put this forward as a privilege to which they considered themselves justly entitled. The Magistrate thought the offence was not of a nature to call for any punishment, and on the men agreeing to go on board and turn to, they were discharged with a warning.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Doodi Wittoo, a young Mahratti coolie, aged about 17 years, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Grayhurst before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of a box containing wearing apparel, a jewel case, jewellery, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 267, the property of Mr. W. C. Anderson, residing at Bandora, on Saturday last. The case for the prosecution was, that Purshotum Nana, butler to Mr. Anderson, engaged the accused on Saturday evening at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, to convey the box in question with its contents to the Grant Road Railway station. On the way the accused decamped with the box when the butler's attention was drawn away from him. At half past 8 o'clock on that evening the accused was observed by a lascar No. 32, named Ramjee Sudasew, of the Fire Brigade, opening the box near the Fire Brigade Station at Upper Duncan Road. The lascar suspected something wrong and asked the accused to whom the property belonged. The accused replied that it belonged to his brother who was at Bandra, and that he was going to Chiploon with it. The lascar detained the accused at the Fire Brigade Station and he went away to report the matter to Inspector Morar Rao, who ordered the lascar to bring the man to him. On the lascar's return to the Fire Brigade Station he found that accused had left with the box towards Cammateepoora. P. C. No. 1113 E., named Abdool Russool, was then ordered by Mr. Morar Rao to institute inquiries into the matter and to arrest the accused. This policeman at about 9 o'clock the same night arrested the accused with the box and its contents at Cammateepoora 5th street, while he was endeavouring to get a Hindoo widow named Annoo, living in that street, to keep the box for him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A MOGUL GIRL.

RUGHALI KOODAVARDI was brought up on remand yesterday afternoon before Mr. Ryan, on a charge of having kidnapped from the lawful guardianship of the father a Mogal girl named Hajibi. The prisoner lived in a house close to the Imambara, at Oomercary, and the girl lived in the neighbourhood with her father, who is a Persian merchant of respectability. Some correspondence had passed between Hajibi and the prisoner, culminating in the elopement of the girl. On certain information received by her father he went in search of his missing daughter to the village of Bhowndi, where he found that he had come too late. He returned to Bombay, and having reason to suspect the prisoner, he had his house searched, and the girl was found concealed in one of the rooms. It was pleaded on behalf of the prisoner that he did not know that the girl was a minor when he took her away. The charge having been proved, the Magistrate observed that the prisoner was convicted of a very serious offence for which the maximum penalty was seven years' imprisonment. Taking all circumstances into consideration, his Worship sentenced the man to eighteen months' hard labour.

A POLICE functionary of high rank recently told the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* that the revolutionary movement is increasing throughout Russia, despite the extremely severe measures adopted by the Goverament for some time past. The Minister of the Interior has issued orders to watch rigorously all academies and schools, as it has been discovered that the students are collecting money secretly for revolutionary purposes. The priests in several provinces of Russia are now among the most energetic members of the revolutionary party.

LECTURE TO EDUCATED NATIVES.

A LECTURE on "Conscience," especially addressed to educated natives, was delivered at the Indo-British Institution, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. E. F. Brown, M.A., of the Oxford Mission at Calcutta, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding. The audience, which numbered upwards of 300 persons, consisted principally of native gentlemen.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay introduced the lecturer, saying that he had come from Calcutta and was a member of his own University, Oxford.

The Rev. E. F. Brown spoke first of the idea of liberty, which was the noblest and purest aim that any man could have upon earth, either for himself or his country. But liberty meant something more than political liberty: political liberty was only the fruit of a tree the root of which lay deeper. Liberty was only to be found in obedience to law—the law of conscience. All the great moral teachers of mankind had made this their starting point, the fulcbrum by which they would move the world. Socrates, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius had done so. It was not absent from the Sacred Books of the Hindus, but somehow it had so fallen out from their practical lives that neither in the language with which he (the lecturer) was most familiar, Bengali, nor as he was told in Marathi, was there any word to express conscience. Still all would witness that there existed within them a voice, which, whether clear or dull, told them what they ought or ought not to do; and this witness could not be explained away. Secondly, this voice carried with it a claim to be obeyed. This was the doctrine of the Supremacy of Conscience. It was not as strong as it was authoritative, because it was warred against by the three great enemies—Pleasure, Society, and Superstition. Still we all felt that it had a claim to be obeyed—this was proved by the sense of guilt which we felt when we had disobeyed our conscience. But lastly, there was the education of the conscience. Conscience required to be educated. If it were not so, every man would have a different law, and this would land as in confusion. We may not be able to find it, but never let as lose the certainty that there is such a law, that it is to be found if only we will press on to seek it with our whole heart. He stood there as a Christian Missionary, but if he offered them the knowledge of Christ it was because he loved India and the people of India with a passionate devotion. He believed that Christ gave them that law for which they were seeking, and therefore he believed that Christianity was the best possible thing for India, the thing most calculated to secure her happiness and ultimate freedom.

The Bishop, in bringing the meeting to a close expressed the hope that those present would signify their further appreciation of the lecture by attending at the same place and at the same hour on the following Saturday, to hear another lecture from Mr. Brown on a kindred subject. We understand that the subject of next Saturday's lecture will be "The Emancipation of the Conscience."

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the directors for the year ending the 30th June:—The profit and loss account after providing for bad debts and for depreciation of material enables a credit balance of Rs. 24,901-9-10 to be handed over to the guarantors of the 8 per cent. dividend. This represents a profit of over 5 per cent. on the present capital of the company, and your directors have reason to believe that the progress, which has so far been made, will be continued with more satisfactory results in the future. The Oriental Telephone Company's guarantee of 8 per cent. for five years will expire on the 8th September of the current year, and the shares standing in their names will subsequently rank for dividend. The exchange and private lines in Bombay and Karachi on the 30th June of this year numbered 361 with a gross revenue of Rs. 64,859-0-0, showing a net increase of Rs. 5,263-0-0 in twelve months. At the beginning of the current year your directors considered it advisable to raise the subscription charges more nearly to the level of the rates obtaining in Calcutta and elsewhere, and they are glad to report that the step, notwithstanding several withdrawals, has so far succeeded, giving an additional increase to the revenue of Rs. 2,100-0-0. It is anticipated that this change will show better results in the future, as the increase of revenue over expenditure will be further assisted by a proportionate reduction in the cost of working. The calls continue to steadily increase and have risen from 19 per subscriber per week in 1884 to 25 in 1885; 35 in 1886, and to 43 in 1887. In Karachi good progress has been made. 12 new subscribers have been connected with the exchange during the year, bringing in an additional revenue of Rs. 1,200 per annum. It will be of interest to shareholders to know that the company are now in negotiation with the Karachi Municipal authorities for the connection of 13 police stations on a system similar to that which exists for the police and fire stations in Bombay. During the year the company erected several systems of telephones, electric bells, lightening conductors, &c., for various native States. The progress made in this branch of the Company's work is very encouraging and warrants the belief that there is an extensive business to be done in this direction in the future. The shareholders will be glad to know that negotiations have only just been concluded for the sale of a system of telephones to one of the principal native States in Central India at a satisfactory price with promises of further business.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—

Vice President in the Chair.—Mr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Members of Council.—Messrs. Khursetji Rustomji Cama, John de Cunha, Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, J. H. Street, Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, and Surgeon Major T. S. Weir; Secretaries.—Messrs. Basil Scott and L. R. Vaidya; Members.—Messrs. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Ramchundra Jagonathjee, P. B. Joshi, H. M. de B. Prescott, M. H. Nazur, J. Leask, and Revd. J. S. Stone.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

To the Library—From Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S, Acting Collector of Kolaba, Indian Antiquary Vol. XV. of 1886. From Mr. Darab Dastur Peshotan, Sanjana B.A., Bombay, Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times, from Moulavi Cheragh Ali, Revenue Secretary H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad Deccan, Reforms under Moslem Rule Vol. I and Hyderabad under Sir Salar Jung Vols. I, II. III, and IV. Part III of Professor Rehatsek's paper was then read by the hon. secretary.

Mr. Vaidya offered some remarks on this part of the paper comparing Hindu ancestor worship with that prevailing among the Chinese.

Mr. J. J. Modi, in continuation of his remarks at the last general meeting made further observations in regard to Parsee customs of funeral and ancestor worship.

Dr. G. W. Cline, a visitor, also offered some remarks on the subject of veneration of the dead.

After some introductory remarks by the Vice-President a note on Pitars or Tanks by Mr. R. Raghunathjee was read.

Dr. Kirtikar observed that the belief and custom detailed in the note was not known to the upper classes of Hindu society and must be confined to the lowest ones. It was also observed that the belief did not exist in Guzerath.

After a vote of thanks to the contributors of the papers, the meeting was dissolved.

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the matter of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Yeshwadabai, wife of Raghunath Luxmon, requiring her to produce her minor son Jugonnath Raghunath, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Mr. Dhondu S. Garud, appeared in support of the rule. The petitioner, head engraver in H. M. Mint at Bombay, stated in his petition that he had a son and a daughter by Yeshwadabai, aged eleven and nine years respectively. He could not live in peace with his wife, who, he said, was a woman of a head-strong and self-willed disposition. She was also a woman of extravagant habits, and had on various occasions disposed of ornaments and other valuable property for trifling sums against his will and in opposition to his repeated admonitions. In 1885, she left his protection and went away with the children, but returned to live with him after a time. About two months ago, she again left his protection, allowing the children to remain with him. A short time ago, while the boy Jugonnath was returning home from a school at Girgaum, she forcibly carried him away to her residence and had ever since detained him there. The petitioner was afraid that the education of the boy, while in charge of his mother, would be utterly neglected, and that his wants and comforts would not be properly attended to. Yeshwadabai, in answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, appeared in person before his lordship yesterday with her son. She stated that as long as the petitioner's first wife was in his house, she could not live happily there. She had been turned out of the house without any provision being made for her maintenance. His lordship remarked that that was no reason for detaining the boy in her custody; and ordered her to restore him to the father. This was accordingly done; and the parties left the court.

POONA RACES, 1887.

ENTRANCE 1st SEPTEMBER

The Galloway Plate.

Nawab Afsur Jung's.....b a g Bloodstone, 5 years.

The Poona Derby.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's.....b a c Namdar.
Hyderabad Confederacy's..b a h Samnite

The Criterion.

Mr. Cook's.....g a g Deerfoot

The Bhimthary Stakes.

Mr. Cook's .....g c b m Kathleen, 5 years
Mr. Kismet's .....g c b p Banka
Hyderabad Confederacy's..g c b m Pointsitra
Mr. Hugh Gough's .....g c b m Ladybird

H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's.....b a c Namdar
Hyderabad Confederacy's..b a h Samnite

The Welter.

Mr. Cook's .....g a g Deerfoot
Capt. Steele's.....b a h North Star

The Maiden Galloways.

Mr. Rattanjee's .....br a g Passy, 4 years

The Champagne Stakes.

Nawab Afsur Jung's.....b a g Bloodstone

H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's.....b a c Namdar

The Pony Cup,

Mr. Runjeet's.....br a p Lattoo
Mr. Ali Abdoola's.....b a p Young Chorister

The Merchant's Cup.

Hyderabad Confederacy's..b a h Samite

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

495-86—T H Pearse—For pauper—Toolsidas Bhanji vs. Kesserbai—Thakurdas D and B. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs Mahomed Haji bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B—Part heard.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum vs. Awedbin Oomer Sultan Nawaj Jung Bahadoor—Winter and B.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukaram Gungaram Udar and another vs. Toolsibai and another—Mirza H K.

119-87—Janardhun G—Runchordas Surji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

463-86—M H Khan—Ruttonbai vs. Sorabji Pallonji and another.

215-87—Thakurdas D and C—Valibhoy Moosaji and others—vs. Essoofally Hussonally and others.

280-87—Jefferson B and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub vs. Mapla Oleet Chowakara and another.

308-87—Little S F and N—Abdool Cador Habutbhoy vs. Mahomedally Teyabally Busrai and another—Nanu and H.

329-87—Thakurdas D and [illegible]dool Meherali Dharamse vs. J D de [illegible]eida and others—M H Khan.

Long Causes.

272-87—Tyabji and D—Canji Maghji vs. Juggewan Kullianji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

273-87—T A Bland—Krishnarao Madhowrao and others vs. Ramdas Narayan Doolckar—Inperson.

276-87—Hore C and B—John Hamilton and others vs. The B B and C I R Co. Winter and B.

278-87—Craigh L and O—The Irish ship owners Co vs. Macfarlane Strang Co Crawford and B.

282-87—Mulji B B Vussunji Trecumji vs. Jadowji Khimji E Wilkin.

284-87—Payne G and S—Hawabai vs. Jacob Jan Mahomed and another Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

208-87—In person, a pauper—Gopikabai vs. Ruckmabai—In person—Part heard.

554-86—Mulji B B—Malloo Makoond vs. Purmanundas Jewandas Little S F and N Part heard.

224-87—Tobin and R—Damodher Tapidas and others vs. D J deMonte—Macfarlane, E and H.

227-87—Tobin and R—Damodher Tapidas vs D I de Monte—Macfarlane, E ann H.

74-87—D S Garud, for pauper—Bai Luxmibai vs. Chandree Naiquin and another—Little, S F and N.

49-86—Little, S F and N Gotumbai vs. Damodherdas Gooculdas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

194-87—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir H and D.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, Captain S. D. Shallard will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr H M Alone — Mr Humphries
Mr L Sartoris — Mr Sheppers
Mr H Butler — Miss Hall
Mr G S Forbes — Mrs Dud and infant
Mr C J Farsdon — Mr Donaldson
Mr Mitchell — Mr G Smith
Mr C Krishnar — Mr W Paynter
Mrs Donald & 2 children — Mr W Naylor
Mr Debendronath Mullick — Mr T Deebank
Mr Thornton — Mr M Hughes
Mr Goodall — Rt Rev Bishop of Rangoon

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr M C Sanders — Mr A M Markham
Sir W Young

FOR VENICE.

Mr and Mrs S G Blathwayt — Mr W D Barrow
Capt A C Bruce

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W A Wheeler, sailing on 13th Sept:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Richards and infant and Professor Wallace.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C J Connell.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr G McLaren

By the s. s. Veletta, Captain J. Orman, sailing on 23rd Sept:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Hathornthwaite, child and infant, Lieut-Col J Campbell Walker, Mrs Ellison and Miss Ben.
FOR BRINDISI.—General Carnegy, Mr T Baker, Revd J S Beaumont, Mr C J Connel, Mr A Newnham and Mr Pelley.
FOR VENICE.—Mr H R Scott and Col H Chapman.

MADRAS.

REFUSING TO SWEAR ON THE TESTAMENT.—Mr. Rhodes Morgan in the Morgan v. Ross case at present being tried by Mr. Scharlieb, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, refused yesterday to take the usual oath, prior to his being examined in the witness box. With reference to his refusal the Magistrate remarked that according to the Oaths' Act, a person could be allowed to give evidence by simply making a solemn affirmation to speak the truth. The counsel who appeared for the defence was accordingly asked whether he had any objection to this procedure being followed, and whether he desired to settle this point otherwise by asking the complainant any questions he liked. The Magistrate at the same time made it to be understood, that a solemn affirmation would in every way be as binding on the person making it as the oath taken in the ordinary manner. The barrister contented himself by inquiring whether the complainant did not believe in the Bible, and was informed, with much emphasis by the complainant himself, that he disbelieved in the doctrines as profounded in the Scriptures. He was then allowed to proceed with his evidence, having been solemnly affirmed.—*Mail.*

EDUCATION IN DINDIGUL.—The report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools North Dindigul Range, on the state of education in the Dindigul Municipality during the year 1886-87, shows that education in that Municipality has made good progress. The year commenced with 21 schools and 1,045 scholars, and closed with 25 schools and 1,088 scholars. The increase is 4 schools and 38 scholars. Of these 25 schools' 3 are industrial schools, in which carpentry, iron-smiths' work, rattan work, tailoring and book-binding are taught. Two of the schools came into existence only in the year under report. The number of middle schools also has increased by one. The number of schools registered and examined was 14 and 15, against 15 and 15 in 1885-86. The municipal grants paid were Rs. 194-8-0 for middle schools, and Rs. 1,416-1-1 for primary schools, against Rs. 864-4-0 for middle schools, and Rs. 1,070-13-0 for primary schools in 1885-86. The number of pupils that passed the Middle School examination was 21 out of 28 in 1886-87, against 10 out of 17 in 1885-86. The leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the town have formed themselves into a committee, and taken up the management of Muhammadan schools. They have employed a good staff of teachers. The advanced Muhammadan schools at Begumbore has also been handed over to the committee, and instruction will be imparted in Arabic and Persian.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain R. W. Haselwood, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 19th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr O Connor — Mr Warmford
Mr Miller — Mr and Mrs Arbuthnot
Mr Ellis — Mr Dunn.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Kennedy — H R H The Duke of Connaught.
Mrs Cavaye
Mr Zwufel

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Cavaye — Dr Shaw
Col Lushington — Mr and Mrs Boyce
Col Wedehouse — Mr E S Lnard
Mr Llewhellin — Mr G W Blathway
Mr Paras — H E The Nawab Zafar-Jung and A D C
Mr Purdon — Mr G Rayment
Mr H Stomjee — Mr Nethersole.
Mr H P Mullock

FROM SUEZ.

Miss Hubatt — Mr Moses.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 19TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen received on Friday at Osborne a number of gentlemen on whom she conferred the dignity of knighthood.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters left London on Saturday for Copenhagen on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark.

The Duchess of Edinburgh with her children left London on Wednesday for Coburg.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord J. Manners and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in deference to a request from the Premier, Lord Rosebery refrained from putting a question concerning the French occupation of the New Hebrides. On Monday the Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, but an amendment proposed by Lord Camperdown being rejected he declined to proceed with the Bill. On Tuesday several Bills were disposed of and in answer to a question Lord Onslow said, in consequence of difficulties raised by the United States, the Government were unable to effect an arrangement for preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors and arms to natives of the Western Pacific Islands. The sitting last night was but formal.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill were discussed and were resisted by Mr. Parnell, Sir W. Harcourt, and other members, and it was eventually agreed to defer the two more important amendments until Thursday. The House went formally into Committee on the Labourers' Allotments Bill. On Saturday Sir W. Hart Dyke moved the Education Vote of £3,458,807, and made a statement of the educational progress during the past year. A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Mundella objected to the guardians being allowed to decide in cases of voluntary schools. The vote was agreed to. On Monday the Coal Mines Regulation Bill in Committee occupied nearly the entire sitting. On Tuesday the Bill was again discussed in Committee. In the Post Office Savings Banks Bill, the clause extending the limit of deposits in one year from £30 to £50 was withdrawn after a division. Wednesday's sitting was again devoted to the Coal Mines Regulation Bill. Last night Mr. W. H. Smith stated the Bills which would not be pressed further this Session, which included the Technical Education Bill and the Inland Revenue Bill. The Irish Land Bill was then further proceeded with in Committee.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday laid the first stone of a new railway bridge over the Dee, and in the course of a speech at a luncheon which followed he declared himself an advocate of the Channel Tunnel scheme, believing that it would dispose of the "luxury of terror" now too prevalent.

Mr. J. B. Richey has been appointed a member of the Governor's Council at Bombay, in succession to the late Sir M. Melvill.

The final meeting of the Welsh Eisteddfod was held on Friday in the Albert-hall, Hyde-park. The Prince of Wales presided, and in his address he referred to the progress of education in the Principality.

Lady Burdett Coutts has visited Baltimore, the scene of her endeavours to promote the Irish fishing industry, and on Monday received from the Town Commissioners the Oratorium Fishing School at Baltimore was formally opened.

The cricket match between Kent and Essex concluded in a victory for Kent by an innings and 105 runs. Surrey has defeated Derbyshire by 209 runs and was itself beaten by Lancashire by 147 runs. Lancashire also won against Glocestershire by six wickets, and Leicestershire beat Warwickshire by 178 runs. The matches between Notts and Middlesex and Yorkshire and Sussex were drawn unfinished.

A violent thunderstorm burst over London on Wednesday evening, the heavy rainfall putting a stop to traffic on the underground railways and in the streets. Similar storms prevailed in many parts of the country, and at Birmingham two men were killed by the fall of a chimney which was struck by lightning.

The death is announced of General Edward Price, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

The Guardians at Gloucester have refused to order prosecutions for non-vaccination of children.

The strike of the Midland drivers and firemen is at an end, the company having obtained the full number of men required.

On Saturday morning a Greek steamer, the Andrea Vagliano, ran into and sunk off the Start, the British steamer Norbiton. The chief officer of the latter vessel, his wife and two children, and three of the crew were drowned.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., and other leaders of the Nationalist party in Ireland are continuing their incitement to tenants to adhere to the "Plan of Campaign," and assure them that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party have the support of the great mass of the English people in their endeavours to render justice to Ireland.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. L. J. Farquharson, Ben. Ret.; Gen. E. Price, C.B.; Gen. L. Shadwell, C.B.; Col. W. J. Bell; Mr. R. Jefferies; Lady Willes; Lady Deramore.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Tirnovo at midnight on Saturday. During his journey he was received with great enthusiasm at Rustchuk and Sistova. He has since assumed his functions as Sovereign at Sofia, and on Wednesday he dissolved the Sobranje. The oath of allegiance was administered to the troops. The new Ministry has not yet been formed, but M. Stambouloff will be premier.

The Russian papers comment indignantly on the "adventure" of Prince Ferdinand, and call on their own Government to manifest its determination in a more vigorous manner. They also assert that the "adventure" was agreed to at the Imperial meeting at Gastein and that the Berlin Treaty is now completely annulled.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* on Tuesday published an article strongly condemning the action of Prince Ferdinand and declaring it to be in direct violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a circular to the Powers inviting them to concur in protesting against the assumption of the government of Bulgaria by Prince Ferdinand.

Bonapartist banquets were held in Paris on Tuesday, when it was proclaimed that Prince Victor Napoleon was the representative of the Imperial party, which would continue to maintain the national cause of the Empire.

The Socialist or Revolutionary Congress in Paris closed its meeting on Tuesday with a declaration of their determination to supress capitalists and to make the State provide work and maintenance for the working classes.

An order has been issued at St. Petersburg restricting in the future the admission of students to the higher schools to the children of persons in a superior station in life.

The Martime Exhibition at Cadiz was opened on Monday, the Dukes of Edinburgh and of Genoa being present.

Several Russian papers, commenting on Lord Salisbury's recent declaration of belief in the preservation of peace in Europe, express less confidence, and the *Novoe Vremya* is of opinion that on the life of the Emperor William the maintenance of peace is chiefly dependent.

The cholera outbreak is subsiding in Sicily.

Several Canadian fishing vessels have been captured off the Alaskan coast by a United States cruiser, and the masters are to be prosecuted for illegal capture of seals.

The British yacht Thistle has arrived safely at New York. The new American yacht Volunteer, which has defeated all her competitors, will probably be selected to meet the Thistle in the champion race.

The latest reports received at Simla state that a recent engagement between the Ameer's troops and the Ghilzais resulted in the complete success of the former.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, as 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London

PRINCE FERDINAND IN BULGARIA.

THE VIEWS OF THE POWERS.

PRINCE FERDINAND arrived at Tirnova at nine o'clock on Saturday night, August 13, and met with a very enthusiastic reception. On Sunday the Prince proceeded to the cathedral, where a solemn thanksgiving service was held. Thence he went to the Sobranje, where he took the oath in the presence of the clergy, the Regents, Ministers, Deputies, and chiefs of the army. His Highness pronounced each word of the oath slowly and clearly after the Metropolitan, speaking in the Bulgarian language. He then kissed the Cross and the Metropolitan's ring, and signed the document attesting his acceptance of the Throne. The ceremony was greeted with ringing cheers from the assembly, which were repeated even more enthusiastically when the Premier, M. Stoiloff, read the Prince's proclamation, to which the Prince added, speaking in firm tones, "God save Bulgaria, free and independent!" The following is the text of the proclamation:—

We, Ferdinand I., by the grace of God and the will of the people, Prince of Bulgaria. On the solemn occasion of our taking the oath to the Grand National Assembly in the ancient capital of Bulgaria, we announce to our well-beloved people that we assume the government of the country, and that we will rule it in accordance with the Constitution, and with intent to promote its glory, greatness, and development, for which we will use every possible effort, and we shall at all times be ready to sacrifice our life for its happiness. In ascending the throne of the famous Bulgarian Czars, we consider it our sacred duty to declare our sincere gratitude to the gallant Bulgarian people for the confidence they have displayed towards us in electing us Prince of Bulgaria and also to acknowledge their wise and patriotic conduct during the times of difficulty through which their country has passed. The heroic efforts of the nation to protect its independance, honour, and interests have won for it the sympathy of the whole civilized world, and have inspired every one with faith in its vital force, which merits a brilliant future. We also thank the Regents and their Ministers for their able and successful conduct of the affairs of State by which they have been enabled to uphold the independence of our country at a most critical moment. Being perfectly convinced that our people and their brave army will rally round our throne, and will support us in all our efforts for the happiness of our country, we invoke, the blessing of God on our acts. FERDINAND I.

The Bulgarian army took the oath of allegiance to Prince Ferdinand on the following Monday. Prince Ferdinand afterwards drove round the camp at Tirnova and was received with tumultuous acclamations. At eleven o'clock he proceeded to the old Church of the Bulgarian Exarchate, where in former ages the Bulgarian Czars were crowned, and attended a a thanksgiving service. Subsequently he went to the Sobranje, where, after a formal vote of thanks had been given to the Regents for the patriotic discharge of their duties during the gravest crises, the Prince declared the Great National Assembly dissolved, and in a few words spoken in the Bulgarian language lauded the patriotism displayed by the representatives of the nation. In the afternoon Prince Ferdinand was present at a banquet given in his honour by the officers of the Trinova Garrison. Several toasts were proposed, and speeches delivered:—

The Prince, replying in French, assured the officers that with the assistance of the Bulgarian army and people, he would resist all enemies, both at home and abroad, and he was ready to scarifice his life for the happiness of Bulgaria, his new country. He was proud to be the successor of the Regents who had known so well by their patriotism how to save Bulgaria from the crisis she had recently been compelled to pass through. His Highness, in conclusion, said that he would respect everything which bore the name of Alexander, and that he would preserve intact everything that had been left by Prince Alexander, for he could testify with pleasure to the love which was felt for his predecessor throughout the country. The Prince then knelt and received the blessings of the priests who were present. His Highness subsequently promised the rank of colonel to M. Moutkuroff and himself accepted the honorary colonelcy of the Tirnova Regiment. On leaving the banqueting-room, Prince Ferdinand was carried on the shoulders of the officers to his carriage. The Prince afterwards returned to Sophia on Tuesday, leaving before starting a proclamation to the Bulgarian army substantially in the following terms:—

Officers and men,—After having taken the constitutional oath in presence of the Grand Sobranje at the old Bulgarian capital, we inform our brave army that we have assured the reins of government, and, also in accordance with the constitution, the supreme command of the Bulgarian forces. We are convinced that the glorious Bulgarian army will conscientiously adhere to its oath of allegiance, remaining faithful and devoted to us and to Bulgaria. We are also convinced that the numerous foreign and political influences will not be able to undermine this devotion so that, with the help of God, the army will justify the hopes entertained of it by ourselves and our people as regards the protection of Bulgarian liberty, independence, and honour, and the glory of the Bulgarian arms. May the Almighty protect the Bulgarian army and make it victorious over the enemies of the country.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* states that on Saturday evening August 13 M. Onou, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, communicated orally to Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the contents of a Note which Russia has addressed to the Powers protesting against the election of Prince Ferdinand and his entry into Bulgaria.

At the same time, M. Onou strongly urged the Porte to assume an energetic and active attitude in opposition to the acts of the Prince, and to disapprove of his election and assumption of power in the Principality. Meantime the Porte has received from its representatives abroad information to the effect that England, Austria, and Italy, while not questioning the legality of the Prince's election, intimated that it was impossible for them to aprove of the Prince proceeding to Bulgaria, because that act had taken place in a form contrary to the stipulation of the Berlin Treaty. They had, nevertheless, instructed their representatives at Sophia to continue to maintain relations with the Bulgarian Government in administrative matters precisely as under the regime of the Regents. Germany announces that for her part she cannot recognise the Prince of Coburg as Prince of Bulgaria, his election and accession to the throne being contrary to the Bulgarian Treaty. The German agent at Sophia has accordingly received instructions to continue administrative relations with the Bulgarian Government; but to avoid doing anything of a nature to lead the Prince to

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the rule.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!—The Largest and most varied Collection in all the Latest Novelties yet offered to the Public. Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an European TEACHER, to give lessons in English and Mathematics, in Fort, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Apply with testimonials to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

CHEAP GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES of different kinds; Good, durable and light in weight. Sold at Cost Price.—ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, Meadow-street.

WANTED, for the Byculla Boys' School, a THIRD MASTER. Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100. European and a member of the Church of England. Apply to HON. SECRETARY.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—20, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS in large variety. Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers or pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK, who can obtain Indents from Market Must be a good Writer and understand Accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to JACEY, care of this paper.

[illegible], by a First-class Certified European Mill Engineer, long experience, good references for ability and sobriety. Address "K. K.," care of this paper.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHAPPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5.

ANY little improvement in Imports apparent a week ago has since been entirely lost, dealers notwithstanding slightly better crop reports having again suspended buying operations both ready and forward. For Exports the Home demand remains sluggish in the extreme, and as receipts of produce from the interior continue to diminish daily, there seems little prospect of shipping operations assuming greater activity until the monsoon is well over, or possibly until the new season's crops become available. Homeward Freights necessarily feel the effects of curtailed exports, and for ready loading the current quotations for U. K. or Continent are 15s. to 16s. 3d., but engagements have been made as low as 11s. 3d. per ton for London. Money continues exceptionally easy, and Sterling Exchange has given way slightly on the week. Government Paper is firm; Shares quiet, but on the whole very steady, our leading industry being in a sound prosperous condition, although some few people profess to see a less favorable state of things looming in the distance.

The Bombay Millowners' Association have just issued their annual statement of the Cotton Mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June last. There are now 103 Spinning and Weaving Mills in India distributed as follows:—

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Approximate amount of Cotton consumed.
					Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay City and Suburbs	55	14,46,644	12,163	43,270	4,53,614
Up-Country	20	3,32,576	2,763	11,445	88,842
Total Bombay Presidency	75	17,79,220	14,926	54,715	5,42,456
Berar	2	32,380	150	616	5,212
Central Provinces	3	63,186	540	3,262	22,648
Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory)	2	33,812	400	1,150	12,148
Central India	1	26,036	464	714	9,864
Bengal Presidency	6	2,30,538	...	6,928	74,212
North-West Provinces & Oudh	4	1,04,152	1,267	3,259	13,920
Madras Presidency	7	1,07,776	335	3,198	33,819
Travancore	1	11,040	...	330	3,800
Mysore	1	10,370	...	250	3,000
Pondicherry	1	22,800	454	2,500	5,200
Total India	103	21,21,290	18,536	76,942	7,26,276

The following statement exhibits the progress the industry has made in the country during the past twelve years:—

Years ending 30th June.	No. of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Approximate amount of Cotton consumed.
					Bales of 392 lbs.
1876	47	11,00,112	9,139	Not	stated.
1877	51	12,44,206	10,385	Do.	
1878	53	12,89,706	10,533	Do.	
1879	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	2 67,585
1880	56	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	3,07,631
1881	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,430	3,78,989
1882	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	3,97,562
1883	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	4,56,556
1884	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	5,31,365
1885	87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	5,96,749
1886	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	6,43,204
1887	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	7,26,276

A glance at these figures shows that not only has the number of Mills and Spindles rapidly increased but the producing power per spindle has undergone a rapid improvement, of late years. In 1879, for instance, there were 56 Mills with 14,52,794 Spindles consuming 267,585 bales of Cotton or 72 lb. 3 oz. per spindle per annum. Taking 300 working days in the year, this gives a daily consumption of 3·85 oz. per spindle. On 30th June of this year there were 103 Mills containing 24,21,290 Spindles, but from of erection, leaving 22,72,982 Spindles consuming 7,26,276 bales of Cotton per annum or an average of 125 lb. 4 oz. per spindle, giving a daily consumption of 6·68 oz. per spindle on the same computation of 300 working days to the year. Allowing 20 per cent. for wastage, the production of Yarn in 1879 was 3·08 oz. per spindle and this year 5·35 oz. per spindle per working day.

In the Bombay Presidency alone the progress made during the past ten years will be perceived from the following figures:—

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	Approximate amount of Cotton consumed.
					Bales of 392 lbs.
1877	41	10,43,944	9,291	24,174	1,79,800
1878	42	11,04,846	11,544	31,670	2,32,048
1879	42	11,47,310	12,311	34,482	2,12,744
1880	42	11,54,184	12,396	35,060	2,57,708
1881	42	11,58,510	12,510	37,028	3,11,939
1882	49	12,37,536	13,046	37,567	3,14,928
1883	51	13,45,042	13,616	40,977	3,54,232
1884	60	15,24,499	14,299	44,900	4,13,028
1885	68	16,50,036	14,588	51,426	4,65,980
1886	70	16,98,797	14,635	51,179	4,80,344
1887	75	17,79,220	14,926	54,715	5,42,456

The total paid-up capital returned for all India is Rs. 7,77,15,661, of which Bombay and Presidency makes up Rs. 5,56,00,878. Allowing Rs. 400 per loom this would make the paid-up capital represent as nearly as possible Rs. 28 per spindle in Bombay and Presidency.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shews the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	4,78,440
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	1,51,535
Other Deposits	Inc.	2,09,066
Government Securities	Inc.	1,04,277
Loans	Inc.	11,90,393
Bills Discounted	Dec.	7,93,792
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	1,65,252
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	6,57,315

Although the Cash Balance thus exhibits a reduction of 6½ lakhs on the week, it is apparent that trade requirements only account for about 1¾ lakhs, and there is nothing therefore to disturb the extreme ease which has prevailed in the market for some time past and to all appearance is likely to continue for some months to come. The Bank of Bombay's official minimum remains at 4 per cent. per annum, but at that is purely nominal accommodation being easily obtainable outside at from 2 to 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The general tone of the market for sterling has been exceedingly quiet, and rates have given way about 1-16d. on the week. Our closing quotations last Monday were 1s. 5 7-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 7-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but a decline of 1-16d. took place on mail-day from which no change occurred until Thursday, when the high rates paid in London on the previous day for Council Drafts caused an advance of 3-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. to 1-16d. on mercantile paper. On Friday a partial rise of 1-32d. was registered, but the tone at the close was indicative of weakness, and on Saturday this developed into a reduction of 1-32d., and to-day things have been very quiet with a fall of 1-16d., making closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 5⅜d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 9-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	1'84	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1'85½	,,

For future delivery the banks to-day are sellers at 1-32d. over ready rates, and buyers at the current quotation for Credits up to the end of the year, but this of itself is no real guide as to the course of the market which is entirely ruled at the moment by advices from Calcutta and the further east. Here in Bombay there is no aid to strength, but rather the reverse, a considerable amount of Bank paper having been bought by remitters during the week, while sales of private bills have been very limited—a condition of affairs from which there seems little probability of a change for another two or three months at least.

Our latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is 45d. per oz. equivaleut on the Mint out-turn to a shade over 1s. 5¼d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The dulness which had depressed Fours to Rs. 98⅜ at the date of our last weekly report was very short lived, a distinct recovery having indeed set in from the following day when Rs. 98 7-16 was quoted, followed on Wednesday by Rs 98½, on Thursday by Rs. 98⅝, and on Friday by Rs.98 13-16. That figure, however, proved to be the top of the market as it induced a disposition to sell under the influence of which the quotation has since receded to Rs. 98 11-16, at which the feeling this evening is not strong. Fours-and-a-half have been but very little dealt in, and the price has remained nominally between Rs. 102½ and Rs. 102⅝ closing at the former figure.

Port Trust bonds are firm at Rs. 92½, and Municipal 5 per cent. stand at Rs. 102½.

SHARES:—No new features of importance have been manifested of late, and the fluctuations in values have been very slight. In *Banks* the only movement is in Bank of Bombays which are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 757½. *Press* Companies are unaltered with the exception of Fort Press which have advanced Rs. 50 and Mofussils which have improved from Rs. 440 to Rs. 447½. In *Spinning and Weaving Mills* the movements have been pretty evenly balanced. There has been a rise of Rs. 2½ in Albert Edward and Howard and Ballough, Rs. 5 in Gordon, Hindustan, Hyderabad and Imperial, Rs. 10 in Colaba and Mahaluxmi, Rs. 15 in City of Bombay and Rs. 20 in Luckmidass Khimjee. On the other hand we note a decline of Rs. 1 in Anglo Indian, Rs. 2 in Mazagon, Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Alliance, Empress, James Graves, Khatao Muckonjee and Queen, Rs 10 in Ripon and Victoria, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Rs. 20 in Sholapore and Soonderdass, and Rs. 30 in Khandeish and Madras United. Our *Miscellaneous* list shows a rise of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., Rs. 15 in Thacker and Co., Rs. 7 in Soundy and Co., Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co., Rs. 4 in Port Canning Land Co. and Rs. 2 in Kemp and Co. Bombay Ice Co. are Re 1 lower at Rs. 98, Bapty Brothers Flour Mills have dropped to Rs. 65, Royal Flour Mills are quite nominal at Rs. 65, as are Western India at Rs. 66, Bombay Flour Mills are firm at Rs. 500 ex div.

The dividends advertised during the week are as follows:—

Anglo Indian Spinning & Mfg& Co., Limited ..... Rs. 4 per share for half year.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ,, 30 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld. ,, 2½ ,, ,, ,, ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand in the bazaar since the departure of last mail has been of the lightest possible character and although sellers have still been willing to concede a little in the matter of of prices it has practically had no effect in inducing buyers to operate. Clearances from secoxd hands are variously estimated at 2,000 to 2,500 packages for the week, but we should be disposed to put them nearer the former than the latter figure, and indents and firm offers have not resulted in much more being done forward. This relapse in the face of somewhat better crop accounts and steadily diminishing stocks here, is somewhat difficult to account for, save on the one ground that supplies at the consuming centres are larger than most people have been prepared to allow. Finding no pressure of enquiry dealers are accordingly disposed to postpone ordering their season's requirements to the latest possible moment in the belief that the longer they can hold off the cheaper they will be able to buy.

For *Local Goods* the enquiry is as poor as for imported and stocks are beginning to accumalate with the mills who are ready to accept slightly lower prices, say As. 7 to As. 7 3-16 per lb. for Domestics, and As. 7 to As. 7¼ per lb. for Long-cloths.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the demand is dull and inactive but the stocks being light ready sellers hold for previous prices nor are any lower quotations given to arrive. *Local Yarns* meet a somewhat better demand again, the sales for the week being estimated at about 4,000 bales. Quotations are:—

No. 6s	Mule,	Ans.	4 11-16	Per lb.
,, 8s	,,	,,	4¾ to 5	,,
,, 10s	,,	,,	4 31-32 to 5	,,
,, 12s	,,	,,	5¼ to 5½	,,
,, 16s	,,	,,	5 15-16 to 6¼	,,
,, 24s	,,	,,	6¾ Nominal.	
,, 30s	,,	,,	7¼	,,

METALS.—*Copper* is in rather better request at an advance of As. 4 per cwt., Braziers being now Rs. 33½ to Rs. 33⅝ on the spot and Rs. 33⅞ to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at former prices perhaps a shade lower on the spot. *Iron* is not quotably altered and the market is quiet.

COALS.—Some few transactions have taken place between speculators and one line of 6,000 tons West Hartley or Yorkshire is said to have been done at Rs. 17½ alongside for January-February shipment. A steamer corgo of Powell Duffryn Cardiff in harbour is being offered at Rs. 20½ per ton without finding buyers. For October-November shipment of either Cardiff or Davison's West Hartley there are buyers but no sellers at Rs 19½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Steady as the Liverpool market advices have been of late there has been no inquiry whatever for ready Cotton for export, and business has been almost entirely confined to the purchases of the local mills estimated at about 8,000 bales for the week, which have helped to maintain prices at about their former level. Quotations however are to a great extent nominal, as very full rates are being paid for good usable Cotton, the supply of which, never very large from the beginning of the Monsoon, has been gradually sifted down to a very small quantity by the purchases made since.

New Crops advices are if anything rather better again owing to fine weather having set in, and should it continue for another ten days or a fortnight a great deal of good will be done in most quarters. In Omrawuttee, Khandeish and the Bengal districts a certain amount of damage has no doubt been done which cannot be recovered, but elsewhere there is still every possibility of a full crop should the weather henceforward prove propitious. No purchases of New Cotton are being made by exporters, as native speculators maintain prices at from ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. above the quotations received from the home side.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,513	3,172	1,772
Since 1st January	1,449,208	1,361,562	980,570
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,775	2,106	3,395
Since 1st January	1,042,231	969,387	671,543
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,126	692	129
Since 1st January	46,335	45,352	53,146

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Old—	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine, (Nominal)	Rs. 155 =	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 148 =	3 9-32d.
Do. Good	,, 141 =	3 ¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 136 =	3 1-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G. Staple)	,, 197 =	4 5-16d.
Do. Good do.	,, 189 =	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	,, 178 =	3 29-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 179 =	3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 168 =	3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	,, 182 =	4d.
Do. Good	,, 173 =	3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 163 =	3 19-32d.
Dholleras, Fully Good	,, 196 =	4 9-32d.
Do. Good	,, 188 =	4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	,, 185 =	4 1-16d.
Westerns, Good, Sept.-Oct.	,, 170 =	3¾d.
New—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan.-dely.	,, 163 =	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	,, 153 =	3 13-32d.
Do. Good, do.	,, 144 =	3 7-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.	,, 178 =	3 15-16d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.	,, 213 =	4 21-32d.

WHEAT.—A further decline of about As. 2 per cwt, combined with opportunities of securing cheap freight brought on export buyers to some little extent for a couple of days at the end of last week, but they appear to have been easily satisfied, and they have practically withdrawn again to-day, leaving prices weak and declining in spite of most limited supplies. We quote:—

White Pessy	per cwt.	Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-0
Khabri Pessy	do.	,, 3-13-6 to ,, 3-14
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do.	,, 3-15-0
Laskari	do.	,, 4-1-0 to ,, 4-5-0
Hard Yellow	do.	,, 4-7-0 to ,, 4-9-0
Khandwa	do.	,, 4-10-3 to ,, 4-12-0
Delhi No. 1 White Pessy	do.	Nominal.
,, Red	do.	,,
Hard Red Khatha	do.	,, Rs. 4-2-0 to ,, 4-3-0
Ngaporo Khathi	do.	,, 4-0-0 to ,, 4-1-0

SEED.—*Linseed* is dull at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. and there are no buyers of new crops. *Rapeseed* is nominal at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6 5 per cwt. for Yellow Gujerat, Rs. 5-3 to Rs. 5-7 for Red, Cawnpore.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	14,470	286,721	180,595
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,793,307	9,891,158	7,745,188
Linseed—For the week	14,769	21,931	20,457
,, Since 1st Jan.	2,005,443	2,346,989	4,432,336
Rapeseed—For the week	5,853	10,610	3,364
,, Since 1st Jan.	730,153	1,093,263	1,402,246
Gingelly Seed—For the week	5,409	2,380	60
,, Since 1st Jan.	917,600	918,035	898,137

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Wheat—for the week	2,000	176,931	289,234
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,135,819	8,481,927	6,716,393
Linseed—for the week	23,941	36,433	38,892
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,395,462	3,011,759	4,157,753
Rapeseed—for the week	19,433	2,100	1,200
,, Since 1st Jan.	708,071	1,079,940	1,251,993
Gingelly Seed—for the week	28,969		
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,182,035	225,160	1,176 965

(For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 3.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—BEST—August 27, at Motihari, Champarun, Anthony O'Reilly Edwards, Manager, Motihari Concern, to Louisa Maria, daughter of the late Major H W Best, Bengal Army.

GALL—DENE—August 31, at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev S Morley, Major Charles David Myers Gall, Royal Fusiliers, and Deputy Asst Adjt General, Madras Army, to Theresa Kilea, only daughter of the Rev O Dene, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum.

DEATH.

SEWALL—September 1, at Bourhea Mills, Anna W Sewall, daughter of Capt and Mrs J E Sewall, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

MR. BRADLAUGH has vexed Sir John Gorst's soul to some purpose in the Burma Ruby Mines business. From the first it seemed that the member for Northampton knew more about what was going on in the matter than the Under-Secretary of State, and this impression is confirmed by the Parliamentary [illegible] out by this mail. Not that the business bears quite as unsatisfactory an aspect as Mr. Bradlaugh's questions seemed to imply. The India Office was in a delightful state of ignorance as to what was going on, that is all. Sir John Gorst's answers showed it, and Lord Cross's telegrams to the Viceroy confirm it. "Please telegraph facts, to enable me to answer if questioned." "Question House of Commons alleges that contract on behalf of Government has been signed, and that applications to visit mines have been refused. Please enable me to answer fully" "Question in the House of Commons for Monday. What answer is to be given?" Such were the appeals which the India Office sent through the wires while Mr Bradlaugh was worrying Sir John Gorst and no man could answer him. We do not know who is responsible, but it is on record that the India Office were not at a given time able to say whether or not the ruby mines had been leased, whether or not a named party was working them, whether or not another named party had been prevented by the local authorities from inspecting them. "The number of things these people don't know is prodigious" said somebody who had something other than ruby mines in his view, and the India Office is entitled to all the credit that a noble ignorance can earn for a department of the State. Not the less does Mr. Bradlaugh deserve credit for having forced the India Office into the path of knowledge, and enabled it to dictate to the Government of India a course rather more prudent—certainly more business like—from that which it was originally disposed to follow. The story of the transactions, as set forth in the Blue-Book, may be briefly told. In February of last year Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. of Calcutta and Rangoon, offered to pay two lakhs a year for a provisional lease of ruby mines, which under the native administration had yielded the Government a maximum of a lakh and a half a year. A month later a syndicate, at the head of which was Mr. Edwin Streeter, of New Bond Street fame, capped this with an offer of three lakhs; another month later the local house made a new offer of three lakhs, whereupon Mr. Streeter's agent increased his offer to four. But it took time to strike a bargain. There were certain rights attaching to the natives in the ruby districts which had to be inquired into and defined. The conditions of working needed to be somewhat elaborately regulated, and although Lord Kimberley, so far back as April in last year virtually left the matter to the discretion of the Viceroy, the negotiations and inquiries went on very slowly, and it was not until May of the present year that the "Regulations" under which the mines were to be worked were sanctioned by the Government of India. The agreement, even then, remained to be drawn up, but the Streeter syndicate had been deemed to have offered the best terms, and pending the formal execution of an agreement which was to commence from the first of November next, Mr. Streeter was allowed to exercise the right for which he had been in treaty. Meanwhile certain ugly rumours became current, and circumstantial stories were told of one person who had made liberal offers for the ruby monopoly, but had been refused permission even to see the mines for the exploitation of which he was willing to pay so well. Now it is not at all clear that the proposals made by Mr. Moritz Unger, dealer in jewellery, of Boulevard Haussmann Paris, were serious. He described himself as the representative of a group of European capitalists, and hinted at Messrs. Rothschild, and at an addition of "at least £400,000 a year to the revenue of Burma for an indefinite number of years." The name and the figure were tempting, but the local authorities, not without reason, seem to have thought there was an element of romance in Mr. Unger's proposals, and they never regarded him as a competitor. They would, however, have reduced the occasion for misconception if they had not quite so promptorily discouraged him from competing. Three times he applied for permission to go to the mines, and three times permission was refused; on the last occasion the proposal was accompanied by a warning against proceeding to Mogok. The story of Mr. Unger's unsuccessful attempt to become a competitor for the mines, though it would be easy to exaggerate its significance, adds to the reasons for approving of Lord Cross's decision not to sanction a lease of the mines until further inquiry has been made. The chief points of inquiry will be the value of the mines and their degree of productivity under the operation of scientific machinery, and the rights and interests of the native workers. The Government of India have not been indifferent to this latter subject, and they may feel that Lord Cross's anxiety concerning it is superfluous. Meantime Messrs. Streeter go on provisionally enjoying the refusal of all rubies brought to them on payment of a royalty of thirty per cent. to the Government. Remembering that the price offered sprang in a month from two lakhs a year to four lakhs it does not seem improbable that the latter sum may again be overpassed by some enterprising capitalist. At all events the financial condition of Burma is not so satisfactory that the Government ought to part with their rights at less than market value, and it seems doubtful if that has been ascertained.

THE sale of four small plots of land on Queen's Road, Chowpatty, on Saturday, evidences larger prices in land values than have been witnessed in Bombay since the share mania 22 years ago. The figures are certainly worth analysing. The total area of the four lots is 609 square yards, and they sold for a total of Rs. 25,100, or about Rs. 41 per square yard. The six plots advertised for sale next Saturday measure a total of 1,542 square yards, averaging 225 square yards each. It remains to be seen whether the owner will get such handsome prices for the larger lots as for those already sold. Land fetches proportionately higher prices according to the length of the frontage, and plots of small area will fetch higher prices as a rule per square yard than those of large area, because the total cost is less. The first lot of smallest size sold for Rs. 45 per square yard, the second for Rs. 40, the third for Rs. 41, and the fourth for Rs. 39 per square yard. It is probable that the other six lots, being deep in proportion to their frontage, will have to go for lower rates. The plot of largest area, 364 square yards at Rs. 39, would cost Rs. 14,196, a rather improbable price, unless the competition for the last unsold plot should upset the proportion arrived at in those previously sold. Many people can afford to spend Rs. 5,000 for land upon which to build a bungalow or town house, but they will think much before spending three times the money for a plot of three times the size, where, as in the present instance, the breeze obtainable is, over the same width of frontage, no more in the largest than the smallest plot. The seller will in any case, have reason to congratulate himself upon the profit in store for him, considering that only two years ago he purchased this whole plot by auction from the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 13 per square yard. He has thus already secured a profit of Rs. 28 per square yard, equal to a profit of 216 per cent. upon his original purchase outlay, so that he should be very well content if he sells the whole lot at a profit of 150 per cent. all over. This increase of land values has come suddenly upon us, and is mainly due to the high price obtained by the Municipality, in the current year at the Ripon Road land sales. There, land, which had been acquired by the Municipality at its market value of one rupee per square yard or less, was, through the construction of a main street, properly drained and with pathways on each side, sold at a minimum price of Rs. 10 per square yard. Many plots fetched Rs. 20, while plots of small area but large frontage fetched no less than Rs. 30 per square yard. These facts show that in Bombay, as all over the world, building land without a frontage is practically valueless, and they give encouragement to our Municipality to proceed energetically upon the course of improvement upon which they have happily entered. The improvement in the value of land with road frontage all over Bombay is too patent to be ignored. Wealthy landowners have recently refused to sell land to the Municipality in Girgaum Back Road for a Hospital, under Rs. 25 per square yard. What in this instance has

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONALIST MEETING AT ENNIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In consequence of the preparations made by the authorities the meeting of the Irish Nationalists, announced to be held yesterday at Ennis, took place in a different locality.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons were present.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien made speeches in which they openly defied Government and urged the people to make a firm resistance.

The Police and Hussars now arriving on the scene, the meeting returned to Ennis, where further speeches were delivered, but the troops following up the assembly, the meeting finally dispersed in an orderly manner.

THE AFGHAN DINNER AT SIMLA.

SIR F. ROBERTS' SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Continuing his speech at the Afghan dinner, Sir Frederick Roberts said:—Brigadier-Generals Hudson, Norman, McQueen, Tanner, Lowe Luckhart, Hogg, Luck, Keen, Heathcote Cox, Collett, and Channer, all command Brigades in India. Colonel Badcock, whose services throughout the campaign were invaluable to me, is now one of the two Commissary-Generals in Bengal, and Colonel Luckhardt fills a similar position in Bombay. Colonel Collen and Major Deane, who did so much to ensure the efficiency of the transport in Afghanistan, are now respectively Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. Brigadier-General Nairne is Inspector-General of Royal Artillery in India. Colonels Ben Williams, Maclean and Clifford, all of the Punjab Cavalry, are now respectively Director-General of Remount operations, Political Officer in Khorassan and Head of the Transport Department. Colonels Bushman, Morton and Pretyman are Assistant Adjutant-Generals at Head-quarters. Mr. Luke, the enterprising head of the Telegraph Department at Kabul, now fills a high administrative position in that department. There is one officer of whom we must all, I think, be particularly proud. In Afghanistan, wherever the bullets were flying thickest, he was invariably to be found, the bravest among many brave men who followed him to certain victory, and now that he has risen to a rank in which personal leading is not so much required as ability to administer an arduous and widely extended command, we may reasonably hope from the great success which has attended him in Burma that a bright professional future is in store for our gallant friend and old comrade, Major-General Sir George White. But however pleasing it is to recall the successes of our comrades, one element of sadness can never be altogether banished from such gathering as this. There can be few amongst us who have not had to mourn the loss of trusted and valued friends even within the last year. Indeed, within the last few weeks death has claimed more than one officer of great promise. The list of those who have passed away during the last seven years is unfortunately a long one—too long for me to make more than a regretful allusion to it this evening, but there are two of our lost comrades whose familiar faces seem to come most vividly before me as I now address you. I speak, I need hardly say, of Generals Sir Herbert Macpherson and Sir Charles Macgregor. This very day, seven years ago, they both held important commands at Kandahar, and they were amongst the first of those leaders upon whom we felt we could most thoroughly rely should our armies ever be engaged in a far more momentous war than that which we commemorate to-night. Cut off in their prime—one at his post commanding the forces in Burma, the other from disease contracted from exposure he voluntarily underwent in his endeavours to solve the difficult problem of the defence of India—we might fitly have applied to them White Melville's words "Come the worst, we might have counted faithfully on you."

Gentlemen, I have already detained you too long. It only remains for us to let the members of the United Service Club know how thoroughly we appreciate their kindness in allowing us to have the use of their room this evening, and to thank our two old comrades, Colonel Prettyman and Mr. Hensman, and I may also add Captain Martin, for the trouble they have taken in arranging a pleasant meeting of so many old friends. They must, I feel sure, be much grantified with the result of their labours, and I hope that when we next have an Afghan dinner we may be fortunate enough to secure the services of two such genial Secretaries.

I will now ask you to fill your glasses and join in drinking the toast of the evening, and though it will carry with it many regrets, I give it knowing full well it will meet with a hearty response. Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to those who served with us in Afghanistan.

The toast was heartily responded to by all.

Mr. H. M. Durand then said: Silence is golden, and I think you will all agree with me that one of the first duties of a Foreign Secretary is to hold his tongue under the circumstances. Much, as I enjoy, speaking in public, I had fully intended to resist the temptation of doing so to-night, but the work of Civil Officers, Political and otherwise, who served in the Afghan War, has been so warmly acknowledged by you, that I feel I must say a few words to thank you for your kindness. The work of a Political Officer on active service is at all times difficult and not altogether enviable. His views are not always accepted with unmixed admiration by those around him. In fact, I suspect, that some of you are inclined to regard him as an inconvenient and rather disagreeable form of camp-follower, but in Asiatic warfare, we are, I am afraid, a necessary evil. After all we are Englishmen working together with you for a common cause, and we try to make ourselves as little objectionable as we can be. In any case, we have every reason to be grateful to you for the invariable kindness and good fellowship with which you treat us whenever we find ourselves on active service with you. For myself I can only say that I look back upon the few months spent among you in Afghanistan as in most respects the very pleasantest of my life, and now before I sit down I hope you will not think me presumptuous if I propose to you and toast the health of one of whom we are all proud, of whom all England is proud—Sir Frederick Roberts. It would certainly be presumptuous in me to say anything about his services and character, and I will not attempt to do so. A few minutes ago, when his Excellency had finished speaking, I heard one of those sitting near him remark "It was extraordinary how accurately he remembered names and services of all who had been with him in Afghanistan." The answer was "They gave me good cause to remember them." If Sir Frederick Robets feels he has good cause to remember us, we have assuredly good cause to remember him. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink the health of the first soldier in India.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEP. 5.

The Morgan-Ross case was forwarded a stage to-day by calling up one witness, the prosecutor's sister, who was entrusted with the posting of a letter to Ross by Mrs Morgan. The case is adjourned till Wednesday, to allow the Magistrate to decide whether he should go on with the defence or commit the case, the prosecution being now practically closed.

ARREST OF FORGERS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

Two natives named Sebprossono Moitra and Truck Patuck were arrested by the police, on Saturday, for having in their possession forged currency notes for rupees ten each, and using the same. On a search being made in the house of the first defendant, two plates for counterfeiting the Government of India waterline marks, parchment used for currency notes, implements and printing materials for preparing notes of five and ten rupees and upwards, were found, also four forged notes of rupees ten each. On Thursday night a native named Gorachand Chatterjee had a note for ten rupees changed by a native confectioner at Chitpore. This man on tendering the note on the following morning to a creditor discovered it to be a forgery, and this led to the arrest of the second defendant, who originally had possession of the note received from the first defendant. This man was also taken to his house at Sulken, where forging plant was discovered.

BOATING ACCIDENT AT GORAKPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

A boating accident, resulting in the loss of three lives, occurred at Gorakpur on Saturday. A party of five went on a boating excursion, and the boat capsized, with the result that Mr. Henderson, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Rogers, Locomotive Superintendent, and a young lady named Cash were drowned. The bodies were recovered on Sunday.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Boundary Commission for marking out the revised border will assemble on the Afghan Frontier on the 31st of October.

A sm all escort of eighteen or twenty sowars, with a Doctor and a native surveyor, will be sent from India to join Major Peacock and Captain Yate by a route yet to be determined on.

Telegrams from Meshed state that the Persian cavalry are out in every direction looking for Ayub Khan, who is belived to be in hiding.

There were rumours sometime ago of a disturbance in the country north east of Herat, from where a small force was sent to restore order and as nothing to the coutrary has been heard, it is presumed the troops were successful.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The Duke arrived here at 7-30 p.m., and though his arrival was private, he was met by a large number of officials and Civilians.

H. R. H., accompanied by Colonel Beecher, was received by General Carnegie, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Generals Solly-Flood and Knowles Messrs. Ritchie, Nailor, Crawford, Lee-Warner and Dustoor Jamaspjee as also by many natives There was an entire absence of ceremony, in accordance with the Duke's wishes.

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.
NORTH vs. SOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The North won the toss and went in, but all were out after tiffin for 145 runs. The Bombay auxiliaries fared remarkably well, Wilkins scoring 4, Swinhoe 1, Vincent 9, Holland 29, Kennedy 29, Rice 5, Challenor 27, Beatty 21, and Colvin Bell 3. The South fielded splendidly and in their turn made 156 runs for seven wickets down, Metcalfe scoring 10, Lytleton 14, Lindner 30, Swinhoe and Pottinger 38 each, not out. It was a good match and was well attended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 16th August arrived here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta, arrived here this afternoon two days before due date.

LISBON, SEPT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay left here this afternoon,

PENANG, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	73
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	45

It was expected three weeks ago that Parliament would be prorogued between the 7th and the 10th of this month.

Mr. Whiteley offers a reward of £2,000, to which the buyers in his employment add £1,000, for the discovery of the origin of the recent fire on his premises.

Mrs Francis, a widow residing on the Welsh hills, has attained the age of 107 years, having been born on the 15 August, 1780. She can thread her needle without using glasses, and moves about with ease, and is able to attend to domestic duties.

A new invention called the telautographe has been exhibited in Paris, by means of which can be reproduced by telegraph any kind of document in the handwriting of the sender. The first experiments gave most satisfactory results.

The Department of Public Safety in Belgium has ordered the expulsion of Mr. Headingly, the English delegate who attended the sittings of the Socialist Congress at Mons, at which he made several speeches. Mr. Headingly has accordingly left Belgium.

One of the representatives of the sensational school of journalism is about to make a run round the world in order to inspect the British Empire, and his impressions are to be contributed to a number of papers in London and the provinces. The coaling stations are to receive special attention.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

The following Government Resolution, containing the full text of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Cambay Case, was placed on the Editor's table last evening:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th September.

Despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 15, dated 4th August 1887:—

"I have received the letters of your Excellency in Council, Nos. 16 and 18, Political, dated 18th of March and 1st of April last, relative to the case of Mr. Wilson, of the Bombay Civil Service.

"2. In the former letter your Lordship in Council explains that you have thought it necessary to order a formal inquiry under Act XXXVII. of 1850 into the truth of the allegation of Mr. Shamrao Narayan Laud, Dewan of the Cambay State, that Mr. Wilson, while acting as Political Agent of that State, made an infamous proposal to him in regard to his (Mr. Shamrao's) daughter.

"3. After a lengthy inquiry, the Commissioners appointed by your Government, Messrs. J. G. Moore and J. R. Naylor, have arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Wilson is guilty of the charge brought against him; and in this conclusion you concur. You now refer the matter to me: and Mr. Wilson has at the same time submitted a memorial in which he appeals against your orders.

"4. Your Excellency in Council has published a Resolution in which you adopt the conclusion of the Commissioners as to the facts, but state that you defer the issue of final orders until the proceedings have been considered by me. Moreover, it appears from the Indian newspapers that you have caused a letter to be addressed to Mr. Shamrao Laud, forwarding to him a copy of your Resolution, and saying that your Government are fully satisfied that there was no justification for the insult he received from Mr. Wilson.

"5. I must express my regret that your Lordship in Council should thus have anticipated my decision. The course which has been adopted is the more inconvenient because, after very careful and anxious consideration in Council of all the evidence which has been recorded by the Commissioners, I find myself unable to accept the conclusions at which you have arrived, whether as regards the conduct of Mr. Wilson, or as regards that of the Dewan.

"6. The details of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Laud are in themselves highly improbable considering the position of Mr. Wilson, his relation with the Dewan, the nature of the proposals he is said to have made, and the alleged time and manner of making them. It is equally difficult to believe that, if the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Laud were true, he (Mr. Shamrao) would have behaved as he did during the six or seven days that Mr. Wilson remained in Cambay after making the proposals. It is clear that during those days the Dewan did not act as a Native gentleman might naturally have been expected to act after receiving an insult so gross as that which he alleges he received. He maintained relations apparently friendly with Mr. Wilson, but employed himself meanwhile in elaborating a scheme of what may be described as artificial evidence in order to substantiate a charge which he wished to have it in his power to bring forward subsequently, —evidence, for instance, such as his letter to his solicitor, dated the 23rd of November, and the interview which he had with Jhalia on the evening of that day in the presence of friends carefully beforehand secreted so that they might overhear what passed. It is established beyond doubt that at the time of these alleged occurrences the Dewan was much dissatisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Wilson in his official character of Political Agent, and that he was afraid of losing his appointment as Dewan in consequence of Mr. Wilson's action. The evidence in support of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Laud is on the whole, in my opinion, unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, and I think Mr. Wilson is entitled to be acquitted.

"7. I regret to be obliged to and that, apart from all matters as to which there is any conflict of evidence, there are portions of Mr. Wilson's conduct after the charge was brought against him by the Dewan, which were in my opinion unworthy of an officer in the high position which he held, and I am also of opinion that, after the view taken by our Government of Mr. Wilson's conduct, it is not desirable in the interest of the public service that you should be obliged again to employ him. I have, therefore, in the altogether exceptional circumstances of the case, determined to permit him to resign the Bombay Civil Service on a pension proportionate to the length of his service. This course is in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Wilson himself. He has accordingly been placed on the retired list with effect from this date.

"8. I think that, up to the date of his leaving India, Mr. Wilson should receive the full pay and allowances of the appointment which he held under your Government at the time of his suspension, and that subsequent to that date he should be treated as on ordinary furlough. Your Excellency will be so good as to inform me of the exact amount of the proportionate pension and also of the furlough allowances and pay to which in consequence of this decision, he will be entitled

"9. I think it desirable to add, for your information, that the papers were submitted by me to the Lord Chancellor, and I am authorized by him to say that he concurs in the view which I have taken of the case. It is a matter of satisfaction to me to know that my decision has this high sanction."

Resolution.—Copy of this despatch should be placed on the Editor's table.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	77 60	78 75	75 12	73 79
Sept. 4, Sunday	.....	0 12	0 6	0 14
" 5, Monday	.....	0 11	0 15	.....
Total...	77 60	78 98	75 33	73 93
Total corresponding date of last year...	87 49	93 97	89 36	93 28

From Belgrade it is reported that the Commission appointed to investigate the state of the finances of Servia has discovered defalcations in the public accounts of such a serious character that the present Finance Minister has ordered the whole of the property of his predecessor in the same Ministry, M. Petrovich, to be sequestrated. Equally heavy defalcations have also been found in the accounts of the Arsenal and Ordnance Departments.

The Chinese General Tcheng Ki Tong has returned to Paris, after formally receiving the ironclads built at Stettin for China. The two vessels were to set sail on the 28th ult., proceeding first to Portsmouth. They are commanded by the Chinese naval officers Lin and Kew, assisted by some German officers. At Portsmouth they will be joined by the two cruisers built by the Armstrong Company for China, and will then sail together direct to China, under Admiral Lang.

A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 14, at Scutari which burned for ten hours and destroyed upwards of 1,000 houses, mosques, and shops. The violence of the wind and scarcity of water rendered all assistance ineffectual, and the inhabitants—chiefly Armenians and Turks—are in lamentable distress. The Sultan has sent aid in the shape of money, tents, and food to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers. The value of property destroyed is not yet ascertained, but it is very considerable. More than 5,000 people are homeless and destitute. Two women and one child perished in the flames.

The arrest of two young Frenchmen, inhabitants of St. Maurice, in the Voges, is reported from Vesserling, in Alsace, where they had been spending the day. After dinner they began to shout "Hurrah for France!" and started the "Marseillaise." Some German mounted police came up and ordered them to stop their singing, which they did. However, when they started in their carriage to return to St. Maurice, they drove off at a gallop, shouting "Hurrah for France and down with Prussia!" The mounted police immediately set off in pursuit, and overtook them within a short distance of the French frontier. They were arrested and locked up in the gaol at St. Amarin.

Dr. Joseph Parker writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—In some religious denominations there is, as you know, greater liberty of speech than in others. Allow me to illustrate this. A Tory was taking part (strange as it may appear) in a prayer-meeting, and in his intercessions he expressed anxiety for the union of Tories and Unionists, "Lord," said he, "may they all hang together." "Amen," interrupted another; "Lord, let them all hang together." "Not Lord," said the first speaker, "in the sense which our brother means; but let them hang together in accord and concord." "Any cord will do, Lord; any cord will do," continued the Radical interrupter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The result of the Northwich election has occupied the minds of the public this week to the exclusion of almost every other topic, and naturally so, for a great deal is felt to depend upon the return of Mr. Brunner by such a large majority. As I write the Cabinet is sitting, and in a few hours we shall probably know what decision they have come to on the question of proclaiming the Land League. I am told on good authority that the victory of the Gladstonian candidate for Northwich was a surprise to the Ministry, and if that is true it would go far to justify the statement of the Conservative *Morning Post* that "the Conservative front bench is clearly not in touch with popular feeling either within or without the walls of Parliament." But it is not only the Government who have been astonished by Mr. Brunner's success: the Gladstonians all through the contest professed to be certain of winning, but many of them, especially the leading men, were very doubtful up to the last moment. At a leading Liberal Club, on Saturday night, an Exchange Company's telegram came in announcing that in Northwich itself it was confidently asserted that Lord Henry Grosvenor had been returned by a large majority. Most of the Gladstonians present were inclined to believe the news, and even those who were sceptical did not go beyond saying that they thought their man was in by a small majority. No one supposed that he had polled upwards of eleven hundred more votes than his opponents, and when the figures were received after the counting on Monday morning, Liberals as well as Conservatives could scarcely believe their eyes. I mentioned in my last letter that the chances were strongly against Lord Henry, and it is by no means creditable to the Conservative and Unionist parties that he should have been left almost single handed to fight the battle Mr. J. W. Russell, the Liberal Unionist member for South Tyrone, was pretty well the only outsider who rendered Lord Henry substantial help, while nearly all the most effective speakers in the Parnellite party went down to assist the "Chemical Croesus," and stayed there until the last. It was expected that Mr. Chamberlain would have spoken at one of Lord Henry's meetings, but the right hon. gentleman, who has been suspiciously quiet of late, did not even send a letter of recommendation to the Unionist candidate. I do not know whether the fact that his family is connected by marriage with Mr. Brunner's had anything to do with his staying away; I am inclined to think that his absence was due more to political than personal reasons.

Everybody has been talking about the remarkable article that appeared in the *Standard* a few days ago, inviting Lord Hartington and his colleagues of the Unionist party "to come over and help us." Lord Hartington is said to have replied to a friend, who was urging upon him the duty of becoming a regular member of the Conservative party, "What is the good of my going over to the Conservatives as a Unionist leader when there are no Unionists in the country?" This remark is said to have been based on the result of the Northwich election; but I do not agree with those who contend that the Unionist Liberals, who voted against Mr. Burnner at the General Election, supported him on this occasion. It is true that his majority was even better than in 1885, but on that occasion the Irish electors in the constituency, of whom there are a good many, voted against him, while on Saturday to a man they voted for him. There can be no doubt, however, that the Unionist Liberals are gradually returning to the Gladstonian fold, and of this we have had a significant illustration in the resignation by Mr. Maule of the Secretaryship of the Liberal Unionist party. Mr. Maule is a man of some importance, and has stood as a candidate for Parliamentary honours. At the beginning of the split he was the life and soul of the Unionist division, but he has come to the conclusion that he cannot any longer act with that party, because he disapproves of the onslaught that is made on Mr. Gladstone personally and the desire shown by the Unionist leaders still further to identify themselves with the Conservative party.

There is no doubt that the Government have compromised themselves in the eyes, not only of some of their own Conservative followers, but in those of their Unionist allies by their action with regard to the Lords' amendments to the Land Bill. For this they they have been taken to task by the *Morning Post*, which is supposed to reflect the views of Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir Algernon Borthwick's organ accuses them of want of statesmanship in allowing Earl Cadogan to introduce his amendment with respect to the principle on which the reduction of judicial rents shall be made without first of all consulting the Unionist leaders, and the *Daily Chronicle*, which has rendered the Ministry most valuable services, goes even further than its Conservative contemporary. "Men who quarrelled with Mr. Gladstone because he changed his policy in six months are," says the Radical Unionist paper, "naturally embarrassed at having to support men who think nothing of changing their policy in six minutes." It is perhaps an exaggeration to say that there is a panic in the Conservative camp, but the remarkable pronouncement of the *Standard* to which I have referred above, and the still more remarkable article that appeared in yesterday's *Morning Post*, show that the Government are in a state of some embarrassment. For the first time we learn on authority that some of the Liberal Unionists are opposed to the proclamation of the Land League, but if it is a fact—and I believe it is—that the larger portion of the Conservative party wish the Government to suppress the great Irish organization, it is not quite clear how the Ministry will be strengthened so far as their position in the country is concerned by the accession of Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James and other Unionist leaders. It is true that they would be considerably helped in the House itself if those gentlemen occupied seats on the front Ministerial bench, but Parliament is about to prorogue and what the Government have most to think about is, as the *Post* admits, the figure they will cut in the coming "season of provincial eloquence."

I was talking yesterday to a leading politician on the Gladstonian side, and I asked him what his view of the situation was. He replied, "What I should like to see is Lord Hartington and all the other Unionists, except Chamberlain, go over bodily to the Conservatives." "Why?" I asked. "Because," he said, "it would make the Conservative party even more Liberal than it now professes to be, and as a consequence we should become more advanced." There is something to be said in favour of this view of the matter; but I am not sure that an alliance such as that advocated by my Radical friend would be greatly to the advantage of the advanced party as he imagines. It may be true as Conservative politicians, and Conservative papers tell us every day, that the Conservative party is quite as Liberal as the Liberal party was before Mr. Gladstone pronounced for Home Rule, but there is no sign that the Gladstonians as a whole are yet prepared to go much further than they have gone at present in the shape of heroic measures. In some matters Mr. Gladstone is more conservative than Lord Randolph Churchill, but of course, when Mr. Gladstone disappears from the scene, the case will be different.

As it is always interesting to hear both sides of a question I have taken some trouble to find out what official Liberals think of the articles in the *Standard* and the *Morning Post*. The opinion I find at the head-quarters of the Gladstonian party is that Lord Hartington and his friends will not, at any rate for the present, go over to conservatism. It must not be overlooked that the Conservative party includes a considerable number of ambitious men outside the Ministerial ranks, and that Mr. Goschen's accession occasioned a certain amount of discontent among Lord Salisbury's Parliamentary followers. If Lord Hartington, it is contended, joined the Conservatives, several of his principal lieutenants would do the same, and as places would have to be found for them, it would mean excluding men who have worked hard for the Conservative party in the past, and not unnaturally look for their exertions being rewarded. Moreover, there is the point which the *St. James's Gazette* is so fond of insisting upon, namely, that each and all the Unionist leaders are responsible for the blunders committed by the Gladstonian Government between 1880 and 1885. The Conservatives as a body are not likely to receive with open arms men whose conduct was in their opinion so disastrous to the best interests of the Empire* Although the leaders of the Gladstonian party do not believe in a speedy and thorough reconstitution of the Ministry, I may mention as a rather significant fact, that Mr. Schnadhorst mentioned only last night that he could not go far away from England for a holiday for fear that his services might be required. It seems that the great Liberal wire-puller is anxious to pay a visit to India, and that he intends to make a voyage to the East when he can get away. He might have a seat in the House of Commons if he wished, but he has no Parliamentary ambition.

There was great anxiety to hear Mr. Smith's statement last night, and some surprise was manifested that the Allotments Bill was not included in the "massacre of the innocents." Mr. Goschen's Revenue Bill has raised such a storm in the City that nobody was astonished to hear that it had been sacrificed, and the same may be said of the measures relating to technical education and tithe rent charge. The Leader of the House, who is said to be feeling very seriously the effects of this long and trying session, was unable to say when the Indian Budget would be introduced, and Sir John Gorst says he did not expect to be able to make his statement until two days before the Prorogation.

When that will be I cannot say, but before Mr. Smith made his announcement about public business it was currently reported in the lobby that members would not be finally released from their legislative duties until the second or third week in September!

The later proceedings in the House last night were very exciting. It was known beforehand that the Government had decided to adhere to the Lords' amendment respecting the plots of land commonly called "town parks," but it has all along been expected that they would give way on the question of the revision or adjustment of rent, especially as Mr. Chamberlain and the Ulster representatives were opposed to the change introduced at the eleventh hour by Lord Cadogan. As it turned out, the Cabinet at their meeting a few hours previously had decided to stand by the Lords, and the result, looking at it from an independent point of view, was decidedly curious. Mr. Chamberlain came up from Hunstanton to denounce the Government and the Lords, and Mr. T. W. Russell, fresh from his extraordinary labours on their behalf in Cheshire, declared that the House of Commons was doing the deadliest night's work of the session. Mr. Chamberlain's hostile attitude towards the Government has brought on his devoted head a torrent of abuse that reminds one of old times, and in Ireland the ultra-Conservative party accept his speech last night as an open declaration of his secession from the combined Unionist party. This is going a little too far, but I think there is hardly any doubt that the right hon. gentleman was glad of an opportunity that brought him into close contact with his former allies. By their unconciliatory action last night, the Government have no doubt exasperated the Irish party, but as a set off to that it must be admitted that they have mightily pleased their own followers and put new vigour into the ranks of the active workers on the Conservative side. The *Daily News* alone among the papers comes out this morning with the announcement that the Government yesterday determined to proclaim the National League. The members of the Ministry are very reticent, but the general feeling to-day in political circles is that the *Daily News* is correct.

It may interest the friends of Sir Richard Temple to know that he is supposed to have greatly improved his position in the House by his recent speech on education. Previously he had never been taken quite seriously by his fellow members, and on a comparatively recent occasion he amused the House by the inflated manner in which he dealt with some small matter relating to the School Board. When Sir Richard first went into the House he showed a too eager disposition to speak on every possible occasion, but he saw that this was a mistake, and for a long time after he never opened his lips. He went from one extreme to another, and there was a good deal of hidden sarcasm in the remark that was made by Mr. James O'Kelly—not Mr. J. P. O'Connor as the papers stated at the time—when Sir Richard indulged in a derisive cheer. The member for Roscommon paused in his speech and pointing to Sir Richard said in the most solemn manner "The Burmese Idol smiles!" I was talking to an "old Parliamentary hand" the other night about your former Governor, and he said "Sir Richard has found his level now. If he goes on making speeches like his last he will do." This of course is not very high praise, but as everyhody knows, there is no body of men so fastidious in some respects as the House of Commons, and it always is prejudiced against an Anglo-Indian. At any rate, whatever else may be said against Sir Richard, no one can say that he is an intolerable bore, like another distinguished returned Indian official who shall be nameless.

The Blue-book containing the latest correspondence on the affairs of Central Asia has attracted quite as much attention as could be expected when the public mind is preoccupied by more exciting affairs nearer home. I agree with one of the papers, I think it is the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the three maps which accompany the correspondence are altogether too elaborate. In these sorry times newspaper writers cannot afford the time to study maps minutely, and that will account for the sketchiag manner in which most of the journals refer to the arrangement that has been come to between England and Russia. Everybody seems be satisfied with the bargain, and the *Times* in particular, reflecting the optimistic views that now prevail in official circles, takes a most sanguine view of the future relations between England and Burma. Cynical observers say that all the talk about there being room in Asia both for Russia and for England is part of the calculated policy to detach the Muscovite Empire from France, to which I referred some weeks ago. Our relations with our neighbours across the channel, previously not as cordial as they might be, will not be improved by the unfortunate arrest of Mdlle. Dronin at Cowes. In the circumstances so far as we know them the public can hardly be blamed for their action, but it seems incredible that when it was found that a mistake had been made no apology was tendered to the lady.

Mr. Matthews's reply to the question put to him last night was scarcely what might have been expected, but unfortunately that gentleman seems to possess a knack of saying the wrong thing, and the sooner he resigns his office the better it will be for the Government. Many people think he has shown inexcusable weakness over the Lipski affair, and it would almost seem as if he had been unnerved by the trouble into which he lately got himself and the Ministry by his extraordinary inaptitude in regard to Miss Cass.

I am afraid Mr. Bradlaugh's head will be turned by his recent success. His victory over the City Corporation was one that he has reason to be proud of, though it is rather ridiculous for some people to say that he stands a good chance of being the next Liberal Candidate. There is no doubt that he has become a considerable Parliamentary figure, and the manner he has scored off Sir John Gorst in regard to Messrs. Streeter and the Ruby Mines has distinctly added to his importance in the House of Commons. No one, however, expected that the Earl of Wemyss would hold up the junior member of Northampton as the country's great defender against the Socialistic tendencies of the times. Ten years ago and even less Lord Wemyss would have considered it a pollution of his lips to mention even the name of Mr. Bradlaugh; now he proclaims him in the House of Lords as his most powerful ally. Enemies of Mr. Bradlaugh—and he still has many among the lower if not the higher ranks—say that having gained the position he wanted he is becoming a "respectable politician." This of course is a hackneyed complaint against the politicians who "get on," and it is only fair to Mr. Bradlaugh to say that he has always been opposed to Socialism. At the same time, there is no doubt I think that he is toning down some of his former advanced opinions, and that was a significant declaration that he made the other day in the House of Commons. "Whatever I may have been in the past," said Mr. Bradlaugh, "I have never been a Revolutionist." I wondered at the time what his friend M. Henry Rochefort thought of this interesting announcement. The Socialists, who after a long period of comparative inaction are as the autumn is seting in beginning to again show some activity, cordially detest him and describe him in their journals as a "middle-class hack," but I am told that his influence over the great body of working men is as powerful as ever. Although he may not become a Cabinet Minister just yet, the world is likely to hear more of Mr. Bradlaugh.

I am informed on the highest authority that there is no foundation whatever for the report that have been going the round of the papers here to the effect that arrangements have been made for Prince Albert Victor to visit India this autumn.

I hear that Sir John Gorst is likely to pay a visit to India shortly. The Mehmendar, Sir W. Fitzgerald, is also meditating a trip to the East for pleasure, and Mr. Caine, M.D., who started yesterday, on an extended tour in America and Asia, will on his way back spend two months in India.

Within the last four weeks, no fewer than twenty-two tourists have met with serious accidents in the Alps, of whom eighteen have been picked up dead.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

By the mail steamer Nizam yesterday morning H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught returned to India after his brief visit to England, in order to be present at her Majesty's Jubilee. Excellent accommodation was provided for H. R. H. on board the steamer, and every thing which was possible was done by the Commander, Captain Hazlewood, to render the voyage enjoyable. His Royal Highness was expected to land from the mail steamer at the Apollo Bunder, at 7 a.m., and at that hour a guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the East Yorkshire Regiment with band and colours, under the command of Captain Davis, paraded on the pier. A detachment of the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Lieut. B. Nicholson, was also present, being deputed to furnish an escort. Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding the District, and Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, were present at the bunder at the appointed time, and among others attending on the occasion were the Lord Bishop of Bombay, his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. H. Bartels, Consul for Germany; Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-waiting to the Duke of Connaught; Colonel Hibbert, Assistant Commissary-General; Colonel Bulkley, Commanding 17th N. I.; Colonel Payne, Commanding Marine Battalion; Colonel Walker, Commissary of Ordnance; Captain McMahon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Hamilton, Lieut. Stockpole, Deputy Surgeon Cates, the Rev. Mr. Greig, the Rev. E. S. Hall, Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine; Captain Edwards, of the Indian Marine ship Canning; Captain Avos, and Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Horne, of the turret-ship Magdala, &c. The steamer, however, was not signalled until 8-15 a.m., when the booming of the customary two guns announced that the Nizam had been sighted. In about three-quarters of an hour she steamed into Bombay harbour, and anchored off Carnac Bunder. At 9-15 a.m., a deputation, consisting of General Heathcote, Captain Hext, Colonel Becher, and Captain Hamilton, went in the steam launch Wren to the mail steamer, and waited upon his Royal Highness. Soon after 10 a.m. the party landed at the Apollo Bunder, and a salute of fifteen guns announced the landing of the Duke. Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary to his Royal Highness, also came with him. The Duke walked down the bunder and inspected the guard of honour. Accompanied by General Heathcote and Colonel Becher, his Royal Highness drove in a carriage and pair to the General's bungalow in Marine Lines, escorted by the party of the Light Horse. The men of the Light Horse were the subject of much favourable comment by the spectators, their appearance being particularly smart and soldier-like. Notwithstanding the fact that they were in the saddle from six o'clock until half-past ten, and a part of that time in a sharp downpour of rain, they looked uncommonly well. His Royal Highness took the opportunity, on arriving at the bungalow of the Brigadier-General, to inspect the horsemen when after inquiries as to their mounting, H. R. H. expressed himself pleased to see them and thanked them for their services. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. Arthur, Crawford, C.S., Colonel Becher, Equerry to the Duke; Colonel Cavaye, his Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, left yesterday afternoon for Poona from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bunder, by the Raichore mail train. H. R. H. travelled in an ordinary saloon carriage that was attached to the mail train. The Duke was accompanied to the station by General Heathcote, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain McMahon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. After exchanging salutations with Nawab Khershed Jah and his son Nawab Jaffur Jung, H. R. H. entered the saloon carriage and the train soon afterwards started. The attendance of heads of departments and the usual guard of honour was dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns was subsequently fired announcing the departure.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In the assembly room of the Cowasjee Framjee Institute last evening Mr. Geary addressed a large and representative meeting of the ratepayers of Bombay, in support of his candidature for a seat in the Municipal Corporation. The Hon. P. M. Mehta presided. Mr. Geary dealt at considerable length with the Bombay Municipal Bill, the drainage question, and other matters relating to local Government. A series of questions was put to Mr. Geary by Mr. Gostling on behalf of the Ratepayers' Association and were answered very fully.

The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to Mr. Geary and the chairman. A report of the proceedings will be published in our to-morrow's issue.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

There is a prospect of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate shortly occupying himself with another case of forgery in which the person who is charged with this serious offence, is said to have committed a series of frauds. A warrant for the arrest of the man was issued by Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Friday morning, but the accused had unfortunately ample time on his hands to anticipate the process and disappear from Bombay. He is still at large; but it would be doing an injustice to the detective capabilities of the police to suppose that he will be able to elude their vigilance for a long period. He was a Hindoo clerk employed under Mr. Clement Poole, who is secretary and treasurer to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents. He had been employed in his service for a year, during which period he has succeeded in embezzling his employer's money to the tune of something like two thousand rupees. He received, from time to time, various sums to pay into the Bank of Bombay, instead of doing so, he appropriated the money to his own use, concealing his frauds from his master by making false entries in the pass book and forging the initials of one of the Bank officials. It can now only be matter for speculation how much longer the man would have succeeded in carrying on his game, had not Mr. Poole been lately informed, by a friend, of the antecedents of his employé. As soon as the complainant was told that he had under him a man who had once been in j

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Rosario, 1,221 tons, Captain W. Magee, will sail this morning for Trieste and Venice, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and four deck passengers on board, from Jeddah via Aden.

THE s.s. St. Bernard, Captain Young, brought to Bombay on Sunday last from Liverpool, a cargo of 2,176 tons of coals for The Bombay Co. Ld., she being consigned to her Captain.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Elektra	2095	P. Merse.....	A	J. Janni.
,, Britannia ..	1991	Blight	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Massilia	2854	Shallard	D	P. & O. Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	J. G. Dodero....	F	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. Graham..	1911	T. White.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Miranda ..	1099	Phippin	H	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
,, Kt. of St. John	2236	J. L. Shiell.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Victory	1846	S. Elcoate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Etolia	2056	Gill	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Mobile (s)	Doert	Jeddah, Aug. 18.
	Nizam (s)	Hasselwood.	Trieste, Aug. 9.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Satara (s)	Macfadyen .	P. Gulf & Karachi.

The steamer Rosario, McKay, was cleared out last evening for Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Britannia, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
,, Noorjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Landoura, for Rangoon via Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

1 Pauline .....Rodice.....Bourbon, July 1.
Star of Victoria (s) ...Smyth .....Cardiff, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.—Steamers Shahzada, Capella, Sir William Armstrong and Palitana. Barque Kylemore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s) 66 bales wool, P Jeewraj.

FOR PORT SAID.

Elektra (s) 10 bales hides, H E H Allana.

FOR ODESSA.

Elektra (s) 750 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia (s), 36 bales hides, and skins, Owen and Okell; 26 bales skins, C Issack and Co; 11 cwts ivory, A R Ahmed; 9 cwts ivory, K J Durvesh; 999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2 cases Indian jewellery and condiments, Treacher and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s), 298 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassanwalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra (s), 23 cases Indian curiosities &c, The A H Lloyd's Agency; 124 cwts myrabolums Alois Schweiger.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldino (s), 25 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 3679 cwts rapeseed, Valeat Brothers, 3,002 cwts linseed, R. Masolly and Co.

Kt. of St John (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landoura (s), 240 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·750
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·6
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind'.....W, WSW, W, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours"	291
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total fall during month	1·18
,, ,, year	73·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Sept. ..	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Davies, Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Hawkes, Lt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Carnegy, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Bateson, Surgn, Bl, Med Staff, from leave, from England.
Elliston, Major, Bo, Comt Office, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Rayment, Vet Surgn, Bl, A V D, from leave, from England.
Bruce, Capt, Bl R E, on leave, from Agra.
Mayne, Capt, Bl, K O S Borderers, on sick leave, from Mandalay.
McKee, Surgeon, Mad, I M S, on furlough, from Nagpore.
Saxton, Lt Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Boyd, Surgn, Bo, Med Dept, on duty, to Dhulia.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Sandwith, Capt, Bo, 8th B I, on duty, to Poona.
Charles, Lt Col, Bl R A, to Quetta.
Boville, Col, Bo, 21st B I, on privilege leave.
Challenor, Capt, Bo R A, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 6th, 1887.

1. There will be a meeting this day, Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Head-quarters, of those members who intend to compete at the Central Rifle Meeting, Poona, in October next, 1887.

2. There will be drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday, the 7th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, firing and bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers, and squad drill for Recruits.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—
No. 2543 Vol. M. M. D'Souza "F." Company.
No. 2544 Vol. C. B. Robinson "C." Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

NOTWITHSTANDING the expense which has been incurred in perfecting the drainage beneath the Houses of Parliament, complaint is still made that the atmosphere of the Palace of Westminister is vitiated by disagreeable effluvia. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the cause of this serious annoyance; but an explanation has been offered by Mr. Bailey-Denton. Accordingly to his hypothesis, the noxious odours are due to the escape of what is called "ground air" from the subsoil of the palace. Mr. Bailey-Denton contends that the Thames at Westminister is polluted by the main drainage. The tidal water of the river, as it passes and repasses along the face of the Embankment wall in front of the Houses of Parliament, finds its way in and out under the wall, thereby saturating the subsoil. Having thus percolated in and beneath the foundations of the palace, the water rises and falls, with the action of the tide, and the foul air is forced upwards into the Houses of Parliament.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the ruby mines in Burma was published on Tuesday, August 16. The Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary for India on the 25th of February, 1886, that it was proposed to lease the mines provisionally to Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot, of Calcutta and Rangoon, on condition of an annual payment of 2 lakhs, and free examination by the Government. The Secretary consented; but on the 27th of March Lord Dufferin again telegraphed that a syndicate formed by Messrs. Streeter had offered 3 lakhs per annum, and again on the 14th of April that the local houses offered 3 lakhs, while Messrs. Streeter's agent offered 4. The Secretary of State telegraphed leaving the matter to the decison of the Viceroy, but asking that the value of the mines and the rights of the Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging the Government. The matter thus rested until May last, when, on the 19th, Lord Cross telegraphed, asking whether it was true that a contract on behalf of the Government had been signed and that an application to visit the mines had been refused. Lord Dufferin replied that the terms under which the ruby mines were to be worked was still under consideration; but a memorandum had been signed, which did not bind the Government, indicating the terms which the Government representative would recommend the Government to offer, and this had been communicated to Messrs. Streeter. At the same the Viceroy in Council was of opinion that should the ruby mines regulation and terms of agreement finally decided on prove acceptable to Messrs. Streeter they were entitled to be granted a lease in consideration of having sent in the highest tender. The Viceroy subsequently forwarded a statement of the proceedings in the matter of the ruby mines since the occupation of Upper Burma, showing that the agreement on lease with Mr. Streeter had still to be settled by the law officers of the Government, and that it was not to commence until November next. They had been careful to protect the rights and interest of the native miners. As to an agent named Unger, who had complained that he had not been allowed to inspect the mines, the Viceroy said he had never made a definite offer, and he never mentioned that Messrs. Rothschild, of London, were connected with the syndicate of which he was agent. The Chief Commissioner did not consider his proposals sufficiently serious to justify him in postponing his decision in regard to the specific offers of two firms, especially as when pressed to produce his credentials Anger had declined to respond to the invitation. Lord Cross telegraphed to the Viceroy on the 6th of June asking his Excellency to make no arrangement with anyone without sanction from home. Replying on the 8th of July to a telegram from Lord, Cross, the Viceroy said that Mr. Streeter's son had been granted a license to dig for rubies under the old system, without machinery; but it was quite a distinct matter from the leasing of the Crown monopoly right, on which action remained suspended. Lord Cross finally wrote, on the 4th of August, to the Viceroy that he had not sufficient information before him as to the value of the mines or the effect of using machinery on them; and that, before sanctioning any lease or agreement, he proposed sending out experts to scientifically examine the mines. This decision was also communicated to Messrs. Streeter and to Messrs. Ogilvie, Gillander, and Co.

A NEW DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Liverpool Post* has had an interview with a Government agent, who has for years been engaged in unravelling the secrets of those who plot schemes of assassination and destruction with the coolness and skill of professional brigands. Upon one point this agent was pretty confident, and that is the certainty of some outrage being attempted should the Crimes Act be rigidly applied in Ireland. But he entertains an opinion that, unless the unexpected takes place, the police will be able to foil the plans of the "party of revenge." The present dynamite band, which the agent asserts is connected with the dynamite faction in America, has its ramifications in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and is composed for the most part of local men who have long resided in their respective districts, and know exactly what to do in case of emergency. The new brotherwood are, he says, a more desperate lot than their predecessors.

In their crusade of "revenge," as they term it, they do not consider life or property. They stick at nothing. In one respect they differ from the others, by displaying more caution and deliberation. They know almost the whole of the detectives in the various cities and towns, and in this way manage to thwart us very often. The police at Liverpool feared that the conspirators would begin their operations when her Majesty began to show herself more in public. The men—who were watched day and night—knew, however, that the representatives of the law were also armed, and this had a wonderfully restraining effect. There is no doubt, asserts the agent that in Liverpool itself there is a local society composed of a hundred men. Their leaders are known to the police. They are men who do nothing, and are being kept by subscriptions coming from New York. This society does not believe in Parnell, Gladstone, or anything else. They want by violent means to make Ireland a republic. To free their country from England and to make it a nation is their object. The head-centre of the conspiracy is, the detective considers, in New York, there being branch organizations in all the large towns of the United Kingdom; Liverpool forming a very important part in the confederacy. Prior to the Jubilee the police made a raid on the houses, lodgings, and place of meeting of the suspected parties in Liverpool. The result was that the detectives obtained a large amount of documentary evidence which disclosed the working of the society and the names of the members.

It was thought that one or more of the leaders were coming over from New York to direct operations here

However, it must have got bruited abroad that the police were using a greater amount of vigilance than usual, for they never came. The man Mooney, who lately attempted to blow up a British vessel, was expected. He was in England when the explosions occurred in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and is suspected of having taken a prominent part in them. He was watched here within the past two months by an officer who knew him personally, and had he landed he would have been arrested, as there was sufficient evidence to ensure his conviction. "The idea that he is insane is," said the agent, "all humbug" He added that there are informers in the society, and the Government have not been stingy in the matter of money. Thus the police have been able to keep themselves well informed. At present they know that there is a lull in the efforts of the society, partly caused by the police extra precautions, and partly by the men falling into the hands of the police of New York. The police, the agent said in conclusion, had thought it politic not to take action against the society. "It is better," he said, "to let the sleeping dogs lie. We should be able to get hold of them before they could do anything."

COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE Greek steamer Andrea Vagliano and the steamer Norbiton, of London 662 tons, register, collided at 1 a.m. on Saturday, August 13, twenty miles south of Start Point. The Andrea Vagliano was steaming down Channel, while the Norbiton was going up. Both vessels were in charge of the chief officers, and it was a fine clear night. The look-out on board the Norbiton, reported shortly after he came on watch at midnight a bright light about five miles distant. No alteration was made in the course until the steamer's green light was reported on the port bow. A collision then appeared inevitable. The helm of the Norbiton was then put hard a starboard and the engines full speed astern. These orders had been barely executed before the Andrea Vagliano crushed into the starboard of the Norbiton, which rapidly filled, and at once began to settle down. The chief officer shouted out, "All hands on deck, for God's sake, and save yourselves." The captain at that moment came on deck, and, realising the state of affairs, ordered the jolly-boat to be brought out, adding to the crew "Save your lives; the vessel is sinking rapidly." This was apparent to all on board and the jolly-boat was launched at once. The captain's wife jumped on board in her night-dress, and in little more than three minutes from the time of the collision the boat was shoved off with the captain, his wife, and ten of the crew. They had barely got clear of the vessel before she gave a heavy plunge, and as she disappeared her boilers exploded, her decks burst up, and the boat containing the survivors of the ill-fated steamer was covered with ashes and dust. A few pieces of the wreckage came to the surface, but not a sign could be seen or a sound heard of the seven persons who were left on board. After one and half hour's hard work the survivors reached the Andrea Vagliano. This vessel had suffered severely by the collision, her port bow being completely stove in and her fore compartments full of water. The captain bore up for Plymouth. The pumps had to be kept going continually, but the water gained and the voyage was one of great anxiety and danger. The seven persons who went down with the Norbition included the chief officer, his wife, and two children.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER FFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

INDIAN COMPETITION IN COTTON YARNS.

MR. W. H. CHEETHAM, of Manchester, writes to the *Economist* :—

Permit me to refer to the manifesto from the Cotton Masters' Association, which was published in your issue of last week, and was called forth by the paragraph in your issue of 30th July on "Indian Competition in Cotton Yarns."

You will see that by an ingenious manipulation of figures a high percentage of disadvantage to England in the matter of wages is arrived at, and that this percentage depends upon the proportion which the paid-up capital of a Lancashire mill bears to the total cost of the concern.

The cost of a spinning mill in Lancashire may be taken as 1l per spindle. Let us consider three concerns of 60,000 spindles each :—A. has 60,000l of paid-up capital; B. has 35,000l of paid-up capital, and 25,000l of loan capital; C. has 15,000l of paid-up capital, and 45,000l of loan capital. According to the Cotton Masters' Association, A. would be at a disadvantage of 4·5; B. of 7·8, and C. of 18·2 per cent.

A legitimate, if startling, corollary is, that the greater the cost per spindle the less the incidence of this particular disadvantage.

If it were contemplated—and the suggestion is not my own—to reduce the Indian spinner in the matter of wages to the position he would hold if the rupee were worth two shillings, an excise would doubtless prove the most convenient form of penalty. If we take the value of yarn at 7 7-24d. per lb., a duty of 4 per cent. would defraud the Indian spinner of the equivalent of the special handicap of which Oldham at the moment complains.

I have not challenged the figures given by the Masters' Association, but only the use made of them; yet I may ask why the empirical par of exchange of two shillings per rupee is invoked. If the aspirations of bi-metallist could be realised, and a ratio of 15½ to 1 restored, the true par would be more nearly 1s 10½d.

Low exchange is not altogether favourable to the extension of cotton-spinning in India, for the cost of machinery is thereby greatly enhanced. Instead of 1,00,000 rs at 2s, or 1,06,666 rs at 1s 10½d, the Indian spinner must pay 1,41,176 rs, at 1s 5d exchange, for 10,000l. worth of machinery. In this view, the advantage would appear to lie chiefly with concerns which were established in India when exchange ruled higher than it does now.

It would be impossible within reasonable space to state the arguments in favour of and adverse to cotton spinning in India, but apart from any advantage which may be admitted to be derived from low exchange, and which may, therefore, be merely temporary, the mills in India have one permanent and paramount advantage in their proximity to the markets, both as regards the raw material and their finished products.

Parximity to market means saving of expense under the heads of outward and inward freight, shipping and landing charges, railway transit to and from the mills in England, insurance, interest, brokerage, and commissions.

It is this advantage which has transplanted to the banks of the Hoogly so much of the jute industry formerly monopolsied by Dundee. The advantage is greater in jute, because jute is more bulky than cotton, but the difference is one of degree only, and it is ample in the case of coarse counts, to which, as yet the Indian spinners have practically limited their efforts, to account for their successful competition with Lancashire.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS IN ENGLAND.

AN exceptionally severe thunder-storm passed over London and the south-eastern and other parts of England on Wednesday evening, August 17. In London distant thunder was heard about six o'clock; by half-past six the storm was much nearer, and from this time till nearly nine o'clock the flashes of lightning were very frequent and the thunder almost defaning. The unusual length of time that the storm lasted was probably due to the sluggish movement of the subsidiary disturbance which was passing over this part of the country, and was the primary cause of the thunder-storm, London being situated about the centre of the disturbance throughout the evening. The storm was at its height from about half-past six till eight o'clock during which time the rain was terrific, and accompanied by much hail, the stones being about the size of large peas. In a short time roads were flooded, the drains being insufficient to carry off the unusually large quantity of water. A large sewer situated between the Baker-street and Portland-road stations of the Metropolitan Railway burst and flooded the line. The water, as it rushed from the breach, being confined within narrow limits quickly rose to a considerable height, deluging the railway platforms, and necessitating a stoppage of all traffic on the Inner Circle. Men at once set to work to pump out the water; but so great was its volume that for a long time their efforts appeared to make but little difference. After some hours of hard work, however, a sufficient quantity was removed to permit of the passage of trains; but there was no traffic between 7·30 and 11·30 p.m. A great quantity of water also collected on that branch of the Midland and Great Northern line which passes at a low level beneath the Metropolian Railway near Farringdon-street, and traffic was delayed for several hours. The storm was very severe over north London, where thunder and lightning continued for two hours and a half. Vehicular traffic was suspended for some time during the height of the storm, between seven and eight o'clock, and very few pedestrians ventured along the streets. Some damage is reported in Highbury and Canonbury, were several buildings and trees were struck. The lightning struck a house in St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, shattering the chimneys, and passing from the roof to the basement of the three storied dwelling, smashed mantel ornaments, and finally passed into the ground. A large hole was made in the roof and ceiling of the upper bed-room, which at the time was unoccupied.

Three deaths by lightning during the storm are reported from Paddington. James Jones, aged thirty, a painter, living at 20, Devonshire-place, Lisson-grove, was struck and instantly killed during the height of the storm. He was passing through Clifton-road, Maida-vale, with a friend, and had just emerged from beneath a tree when he was struck. He was at once carried into a neighbouring surgery, when life was pronounced to be extinct. His companion escaped, but with a lacerated face. Ward, a stableman, living at Kensal-town, was crossing Carlton Bridge, Harrow-road, when he was struck and killed. Another man sought shelter under a tree in Portsdown-road, and had not been standing there long when he was struck down. When the storm was at its height Christ Church, Endell-street, W.C., was twice struck by lightning, and sustained considerable damage. Between half-past seven and eight o'clock, while the evening service was proceeding, the steeple was struck and a piece of stone weighing about a hundredweight fell into the workhouse-yard adjoining and alighted on a timekeeper's box, in which a man was sitting. Smaller pieces of stone fell, some into the yard, striking a man on the head, and others fell into the street. The noise caused by the falling masonry greatly terrified the worshippers, and the Reverend Mr. Mahooney, who at the time was reading the prayers, was compelled to bring the service to a premature conclusion. Some little time afterwards the roof of the church was again struck by lightning. A hole was made in the roof, through which water poured into the building, and the woodwork was set alight but was extinguished by the rain. When the steeple was damaged the bell-ringer was at work; but though he was covered with falling mortar he escaped unhurt. The steeple is now in a dangerous condition, there being a large gap in the structure. Other Churches in the metropolis are reported to have been struck by lightning, and a church at Richmond was damaged.

Severe thunder-storms were very general throughout England. A number of houses were damaged by lightning, and two men were killed in a brickfield in Birmingham. Another man was killed at Gornal Sedgley.

A report issued from the Meteorological office states that rain fell generally on Wednesday; and in the south of England, where the thunderstorms occurred, the amount was very large, being as much as 0.7 in. at Oxford and 1.0 in. in London. In the metropolis, however, where the storm was unusually severe, the amount of rainfall varied greatly, only 0.50 in. being measured at Westminster; but 1.0 in. at Clapham (Acre-lane), and 2.0 in. at Brixton.

DISCOVERY OF A BENEDICTINE PRIORY.

IN the course of some drainage works being carried out in a mansion of the Tudor period, occupied by Mr. Tucker, at Cowick Barton, near Exeter, the workmen at the beginning of this week came upon a stone coffin containing bones. Further exploration revealed more bones in a stone-walled grave lying in the immediate neighbourhood, some tiles, the remains of a leaden chalice, and a coin. It is thought that the workmen have brought to light the site of the old Priory Chapel of St. Andrew, belonging to the Benedictine Order. The Priory was founded by the Courtenay family, and passed at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries into the hands of the Russels, by whom it appears to have been demolished. The remains in the coffin are considered to be those of one of the Courtneys. The coffin itself, the position of which is supposed to mark the site of the high altar, seems to be of thirteenth-century work. It is 10 in. deep inside and 2 ft. outside measurement, 2 ft. 6 in. wide at the head, and 19 in. at the foot, and of some material like Portland stone. The cover, made of one solid block, was cemented down, with a large cross on the upper side.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

A BLUE-BOOK has been published containing further correspondence on the affairs of Central Asia. The book contains four despatches and represents a fortnight's correspondence. On July 22 Sir Robert Morier telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the final protocal of the Afghan Frontier Commission had been signed that afternoon, and the Foreign Secretary at once replied, congratulating Sir Robert Morier and Sir West Ridgeway on the successful result of their labours in the settlement of the Afghan frontier between the Heri Rud and the Oxus.

On July 27 Sir West Ridgeway, who had by that time returned to London, sent the following despatch to Lord Salisbury :—

London, July 27, 1887.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the original Protocol containing the settlement of the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, which was signed at St. Petersburg on the 22d inst. by M. Zinoview, Chief of the Asiatic Department in the Russian Foreign Office, on behalf of Russia, and by myself on behalf of her Majesty's Government.

I propose in another despatch to describe and explain the course of the negotiations at St. Petersburg which have resulted in this agreement, and accordingly it will perhaps be sufficient if I now very briefly state the nature of the settlement.

According to the London Protocol of the 10th of September, 1885, the Valley of Penjdeh was ceded to Russia. It was at that time supposed by the British and Russian Governments that the Sariks were confined to that valley, while in fact, those people had extended their cultivation into the side valleys of the Kushk and Cashan, where they had opened canals and reclaimed a considerable amount of land. Their sheep, too, exclusively enjoyed the pastures between the Kush and Murghab.

When the joint Commissioners reached the districts in question, and the true state of the case became known, the Russian Commissioner claimed that the Sariks should be left in possession of the lands. The letter of the London Protocol was, however, clearly opposed to this claim, and the Sariks were accordingly ousted. But it was agreed that the Ameer should not increase the cultivation in the lands, and I strongly advised his Highness to leave them entirely unoccupied. In my despatches of the 1st of February and 5th of June 1886, I pointed out to your lordship these facts, and I also indicated the possibily of a solution of the Khoja Saleh question (which, even at that time, threatened to be a serious difficulty) being obtained by concessions in this direction.

When the joint Commission reached the Oxus it was established that, if literal effect were given to the agreement of 1873, the district of Khamiab and perhaps nearly the whole Khoja Saleh district would be severed from Afghanistan, and that, moreover, it would be necessary to divide between the inhabitants of those districts and the Uzbeg inhabitants of Afghan Turkestan the pastures and wells which are enjoyed in common by both. Such a division would have been a difficult matter, attended with considerable hardship to both parties.

It was after consideration of these facts that her Majesty's Government authorized me to negotiate a settlement according to which the Ameer should restore ⅔ to the Sariks most of the lands of which they had been deprived between the Kushk and Murghab, in exchange for the withdrawal of the Russian claims to all the districts at present in the possession of the Afghans on the Oxus, and to the wells and pastures necessary for the prosperity of the Uzbegs of Afghan Turkestan.

The settlement recorded in the enclosed Protocol is the result of the negotiations conducted on this basis. It will be seen that Russia has merely claimed the lands and canals necessary for her Sarik subjects, and that Kara Tappeh, Chahil Dukhter, Torshekh—the only possible sites for a cantonment within the lands once occupied by the Sarika—have all been left within the Afghan frontier.

I subjoin a statement of the relative losses and gains which result to Afghanistan from the present settlement—I have, &c.,

J. W. RIDGEWAY.

This letter is accompanied by copies in English and French of Protocol No. 4, which was signed after a sitting at St. Petersburg on July 10 by Privy Councillor Zinoview on the part of the Russian Government, and by Sir W. Ridgeway on the part of the British; as well as by an annex describing the Afghan frontier between the two rivers. The Commissioners, in drawing up the Protocol, had used ten maps. For these was substituted a single map in three sheets, showing the whole frontier-line. This map, which is on a scale of four miles to an inch, shows the territory surveyed under the direction of Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., assisted by Captain St. G. Gore, R.E., and Captain the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., and is published with the Blue-book. The protocol contains provisions to the effect that the British Government is to communicate without delay to the Ameer of Afghanistan the arrangements agreed upon, and the Russian Government is to enter into possession of the territory adjudged to them by the 1st of October next. The frontier agreed upon is to be locally demarcated by a mixed commission according to the signed map. In case of any delay in demarcation, the line traced on the map shall be considered binding on the two Governments.

Another enclosure in Sir West Ridgeway's despatch to Lord Salisbury gives the following statement of Afghan gains and losses by the present settlement. It is to be noticed that of the 818½ square miles of waste land set down as restored by the Afghans, only 14 square miles are cultivable.

STATEMENT OF AFGHAN LOSSES AND GAINS BY PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

	Restored by Afghans.	Conceded by Russians.
Number of square miles of cultivation	6½	26½
Number of square miles of waste...	818½	707½
Number of wells in waste.....		19
Population.....	Nil	13,000
Revenue	Nil	61,400

Note.—The point of frontier nearest to Herat in lands now restored by Afghans was, before the rectification, latitude 35° 19'. The point nearest to Herat in same lands since the rectification is 35° 9'; consequently, Russia is 11½ miles nearer Herat. There were no Russian outposts on the former frontier, and probably will be none on the new frontier, as the Russian troops have been withdrawn from Penjdeh and transferred to the Oxus in the direction of Khoja Saleh.

On August 3 Lord Salisbury informed Sir R. Morier that he and M. de Giers had exchanged notes recording the sanction by the respective Governments of Protocol No. 4.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE expenses of the forthcoming marriage of the Emperor of China are estimated at nearly two million sterling, to be raised by special contributions from the different provinces. The Empress Dowager has issued the following decree on the subject :—

"It is proper that preparations should now be made for the great event of the marriage of his Majesty the Emperor. We have therefore ordered the Controller of the Imperial Household to take all the steps prescribed for this occasion in the imperial statutes. The state expenditure is strictly limited by fixed rules, and great expenses are being incurred for the work of military reorganization. More than once misery has been general throughout the provinces, and consideration for the sufferings of the people accentuates the importance of economy. The Court ought to set an example of thrift to the nation, and the sacred duty of all high functionaries is, according to our desire, to encourage simplicity of living and to discourage extravagance. Let them, therefore, enjoin their subordinates to pursue honest courses. With this object we have commanded Prince Chun to examine from time to time all the accounts opened under this head. As for the duties and preparations which devolve in consequence of this event on the different public departments, let each of them, after complete and respectful examination of the established usages, address us memorials on the subject, and await our further orders."

THE Shah of Persia according to *Truth*, contemplates paying a visit to Europe next April. He will visit all the principal capitals, invitations having already been received at Teheran from London, Petersburg, and Paris. The Shah is to travel overland, as his dignity will not permit him to cross the Caspian Sea in a Russian steamer. The Persian flag was formerly paramount in these waters, but it has seldom been seen in the Caspian since a tragical affair which recently occurred at Baku. The Shah's yacht was entering the harbour with the Persian flag flying when a shot was fired from the fort, which struck the water near her. The Persian captain thought that he was being saluted by the Russians, and pursued his course; but presently three more shots came in rapid succession, each one in more dangerous proximity to the vessel, whereupon he hauled down the flag. The Russians are morbidly tenacious on such points in Eastern waters, but this manifestation of zeal was regarded as ill-timed at St. Petersburg, the obnoxious vessel being a Royal yacht, and it is said that the Shah was so enraged that he caused his luckless captain's head to be chopped off.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NAVAL STATIONS IN THE EAST.

Viscount Sidmouth gave notice that early next session he would ask the Government whether it was the intention to create a naval station with the same object for which Port Hamilton was selected, which had been recently abandoned, and move for a return showing the dock accommodation for her Majesty's ships existing and available in the East Indies, the China Seas, and other parts of the Empire.

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

In reply to Mr. P. O'Brien, Sir J. Grost said: My attention has not been called to any comments in the Indian papers on the departure of the Maharajah Holkar. It was, I am informed, due to domestic reasons. The Secretary of State has no reason to think that there is any dissatisfaction among the people of India at the way in which the Indian chiefs were received at her Majesty's Jubilee. (Cheers.) On the contrary, he is satisfied that all these chiefs were much gratified by their reception—(hear, hear)—and they all expressed themselves to him in the the warmest terms to that effect. He does not intend to take any action in the matter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. P. O'Brien asked whether the Under-Secretary for India had seen the report in the newspapers that Maharajah Holkar of Indore, on his visit to this country, had found that the "inferior officials were apparently unaware what was due to the dignity of the representatives of the Empire," and whether other distinguished Indians had made similar complaints.

Sir J. Gorst: Neither the Maharajah Holkar, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, nor any other of the Indian chiefs who attended her Majesty's Jubilee ever made any complaint of the kind. On the contrary as I stated a day or two ago, they thanked the Government in the most cordial terms for their reception.

JUBILEE PROCESSION IN CEYLON.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to a statement to the following effect which appeared in the *Times of Ceylon* with reference to the alleged treatment of Arabi Pasha and his fellow-prisoners, Yakub Sami and Fehmy Pasha, in Ceylon :—"A jubilee procession being formed to pass before the Governor, some troops marched by, after which Arabi, Yakub, and Fehmy stepped out, and in a sad and solemn manner walked past the pavilion"; and whether there was any truth in that statement; and, if so, whether Arabi and his friends formed part of the procession as captives of war or as subjects of the Queen.

Sir H. Holland: I have seen in the *Times of Ceylon* and other newspapers a report of the Jubilee celebrations which included a pocession past the Governor representating all races and creeds. The troops did not form part of this procession, but at the head of it were about two thousand Sunday-school children, and among those that followed were representatives of the Mahomedan community in Ceylon, including the Egyptian exiles. They did not attend in any sense as prisoners, or by direction, but merely with the other inhabitants of the island who voluntarily took part in the celebrations. I may add that it appears in the same paper from which the hon. member quotes that on the following day three of the Egyptian exiles presented an address to the Governor for transmission to her Majesty containing loyal expressions of congratulation in connection with the Jubilee, and of heartfelt thanks for the just and generous treatment accorded to them in Ceylon, and expressing further their pleasure that they were accorded the privilege of taking a part themselves in the enjoyment of the day. (Cheers.)

SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK.

Mr. M'Lagan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the 83,000l. was promised to Sirdar Dilor-ul-Mulk by the late Prime Minister of Hyderabad in a letter to the Sirdar in the following terms :—"Five per cent. commission (or 83,000l.) on the whole amount, to be appropriated in manner you think proper in rewarding the services of those who have been mainly instrumental in starting the scheme and in carrying it through"; that, notwithstanding this letter, Sirdar Dilor-ul-Mulk pocketed the whole of the 83,000l., and, as the negotiator for raising the funds for making the railway, allowed as promotion money to persons in this country who carried through the railway scheme what was an equivalent to an additional sum of 175,000l. out of the capital, thus devoting one fifth of the whole sum raised in this country for forming the railway to promotion purposes; and whether the Government would appoint a committee, or support a motion by an independent member for the appointment of a committee, to inquire into the alleged gross misappropriation, for the most part among persons in this country, of the funds of a quasi-independent Indian State, but a State in some measure under the protection of the Indian Government.

Sir J. Gorst: The statements in the question are substantially correct, except that the amount paid for promotion was, so far as is known to the Secretary of State, 138,000l., and not 175,000l. As the facts of the case are perfectly well known, the Secretary of State does not think that any object would be gained by the appointment of a committee.

Sir G. Hanter: As arising out of the reply of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State, I would ask him whether the sum of 100,000l. was not paid under an agreement with the India Office for the purpose of defraying all expenses up to the registration of the company and remuneration for assuring capital, and whether that amount was not shown on the prospectus of the company, and whether the balance of 35,000l., and not 75,000l. as stated by the hon. member who put the question, was not simply the commission granted on the debenture issue, and was allowed on the understanding that the debenture stock had been underwritten.

Sir J. Gorst said, as to the first part of the question that he had stated in answer to a question put to him a few days ago that the sum mentioned was paid by the Hyderabad Government. As to the other part of the question, he was not aware that the Secretary of State had any official knowledge on the subject; but perhaps the hon. gentleman would give notice of his question.

THE INDIAN RYOT.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, looking to the indebted and depressed condition of the Indian ryot, he could state if any steps were being taken to carry out the practical experiment proposed by the Government of India in their despatch No. 658 R. of Dec. 8, 1882, with a view to introducing into India the system of agricultural banks, which had proved so useful in Germany and elsewhere in providing the peasantry with capital at moderate rates, and in protecting them from the exactions of small usurers; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House the correspondence relating to this question.

Sir J. Gorst: The proposals made in the letter referred to by the hon. member were carefully considered in 1882 by the Secretary of State in Council, with the result that it was determined that they were not capable of practical application. I shall be prepared to lay the papers on the table.

BURMESE PRISONERS.

In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: It is impossible to give any estimate of the number of prisoners captured during the military operations in Upper Burma. During 1886 148 Burmese prisoners were sent to the Bengal gaols, but this includes convicts both from Upper and Lower Burma. I cannot tell how many of these, if any, died in goal, but their general average of health is reported to have been fair and their conduct remarkably good. The Secretary of State is not aware that any prisoners were detained except for the purpose of being tried by civil law. No returns of the offences charged and results of trials have been received except those to be found at p. 153 of the last Burma Blue-book. The hon. member will see that the most common offence is robbery and dacoity. The reason of the increase of violent crime in Lower Burma is no doubt the spread of anarchy and disorder from Upper to Lower Burma.

A FAMOUS BOSNIAN CHIEFTAIN.

THE death is announced of Hadji Loja, the redoubtable Bosnian chieftain and Mussulman fanatic who gave the Austrian troops so much trouble on

PROCLAMATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE proclamation of the National League was announced in both Houses of Parliament just before the departure of the Overland mail on Friday evening, August 19. In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said :—

It will be for the convenience of your Lordships that I should announce that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the advice of the Privy Council, has to-day, by Proclamation, declared the National League to be a dangerous association under Section 6 of the Crimes Act, and has thus taken power under that statute to prohibit and suppress that association by order in any district where such a step may be required, to prevent intimidation or interference with the administration of the law. The Proclamation, which I will lay on the table, is in the following terms :—

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland,

"Special Proclamation.

"Whereas we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known by the name of the Irish National League, and that the said association in parts of Ireland promotes and incites to acts of violence and intimidation and interferes with the administration of the law,

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, by virtue of Section 6 of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, and of every power and authority in this behalf, do by this, our special Proclamation, declare from the date hereof, the said association, known as the Irish National League, to be dangerous.

"This Proclamation shall be promulgated by the same being published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and by a printed copy thereof being posted at every police-station or barrack and every place in which divisional police-courts or petty sessions are held respectively in Ireland.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 19th day of August, 1887.

"God save the Queen."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Johnston asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he could inform the House if the National League had been proclaimed as announced by the Prime Minister in the Upper House, and Mr. Sexton whether the League had been proclaimed as a whole or in part. The following is Mr. Balfour's reply :—

I have to announce that the Lord Lieutenant, by the advice of the Privy Council, has to-day, by a Proclamation, which I have already laid on the table of the House, declared the National League to be a dangerous association, under Section 6 of the Crimes Act (derisive Parnellite cheers), and has thus taken power under that statute to prohibit and suppress that association by order in any district where such a step may be required to prevent intimidation or interference with the administration of the law. I am desired by my right hon. friend the leader of the House to say that if it is intended to take the opinion of the House on the action of the Irish Executive in this matter in the manner provided for by the Act, Thursday next would be reserved for the purpose.

Mr. Sexton inquired whether the House was to understand that these powers were being taken against the National League simply as an association tending to interfere with the administration of the law ; whether that was the sole ground.

Mr. Balfour.—The two sub-heads of the sixth clause which are mentioned in the Proclamation I have named, are as follows. I had, perhaps, better read a sentence from the Proclamation :—"Whereas we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known by the name of the Irish National League" (Loud cheers from the Parnellite members).

Mr. J. O'Connor (Tipperary).—And will exist (renewed cheers).

Mr. Balfour (continuing).—"And that the said association in parts of Ireland promotes and incites to acts of violence and intimidation—"

An Irish Member.—It's a lie.

Mr. Balfour.—"And interferes with the administration of the law"—(No)—"we here-by"—and the Proclamation goes on.

Mr. T. Harrington asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that nearly all the branches of the National League in Ireland at the present time were engaged in the work of registration, whether the National League was the only association in Ireland that was opposed to the Conservative Party in that work of registration, and whether its suppression at this particular time was done solely for the purpose of paralysing the efforts of the association (Ministerial laughter), to the advantage of the Conservative Party in Ireland with regard to gaining strength on the new registers.

Mr. Balfour.—My information does not coincide with that which appears to be possessed by the hon. gentleman, but I may inform him that no branch of the National League which occupies itself solely in registration work would be interfered with under this Proclamation (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Sexton asked whether it was the fact that Clause 7 of the Act which dealt with membership and support of the National League would not come into operation until a further proclamation had been issued.

Mr. Balfour.—The hon. gentleman is probably aware that any further action requires to be taken by order—any action with regard to a special district.

Mr. Sexton.—And until an Order is issued by the Lord Lieutenant with regard to any particular district, the powers of this Proclamation will not be put in force ?

Mr. Balfour.—That is so.

Mr. Sexton asked how many members of the Privy Council were present, and who they were.

Mr. Balfour said he had already explained that the Privy Council was not consulted in the matter. The Council was held this afternoon—at what hour he could not say—Lord Ashbourne, the Viceroy, and the Attorney General were present.

DYNAMITE SCARE AT COWES.

ON Saturday afternoon, August 23rd, a fashionably dressed woman, accompanied by a maid, arrived at Cowes, and engaged rooms at the Marine Hotel. The porter who carried her baggage noticed one bag was unusually heavy. Shortly after 8 p.m., the lady was arrested by detectives from London and was taken to the police station. She is a French woman named Dupoint, who states that she is a governness in Paris. It appears that she arrived at Southampton from Havre on Saturday, and proceeded to Cowes going direct to the Marine Hotel. Her movements were evidently known to the police, for the front of the hotel and the Parade were patrolled by constables in plain clothes until the arrival of Detective Lawler, who took her into custody. The police still maintained great secrecy in the matter, but it is stated that three small cakes of dynamite, measuring each about five inches by one and a half, and about half an inch in thickness, were found in her possession. Dupoint professes inability to speak English, and interpreters have to be employed. The Magisterial examination took place on Monday at Cowes, of the Frenchwoman Mathilde Dupoint, arrested on Saturday on suspicion of having dynamite in her possession. Representatives of the press were not admitted ; but it is understood the prisoner's account of herself is that she is a governess, and, being in delicate health, had been recommended a short voyage. She came from Havre to Southampton, and thence to Cowes. The suspicious substance found in her bag she stated was simply modelling clay. It appears that the Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight received a letter on Friday giving an accurate description of the prisoner, and containing information which led to boats being watched. The prisoner was followed to her hotel, and in her bag was found about 20 lb. of a red clayey substance. Mr. Fraser, the Superintendent of the Royal household police, and Inspector Melville, of Scotland Yard, were present at the Magisterial inquiry, which resulted in the accused being remanded for two days, pending an examination of the substance by Colonel Majendie. It is stated that Superintendent Williamson has left London for Rouen and Paris to inquire into the truth of the story told by Mdlle Drouin.

The Central News says it is enabled to state that Col. Majendie, to whom was submitted the so-called "dynamite" found in possession of the Frenchwoman arrested at Cowes, has officially pronounced the substance to be clay of a similar kind to that used by artists for modelling purposes.

Mathilde Drouin was again brought before Lord Colville and other magistrates on Wednesday, August 17. A telegram from Colonel Majendie was read, stating that the substance suspected to be dynamite was ordinary clay. It was also stated that the result of the inquiries made at Rouen was satisfactory, but no reply had yet been received from Paris. Superintendent Stephenson said the bottles found in the prisoner's luggage were stated to contain laudanum, and he had no doubt on the subject. The French Vice-Consul, in the name of the French Government, applied for the immediate discharge of the accused. The police thought there should be a further remand, pending a reply from Paris, but the bench said they were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner should be discharged at once. She was accordingly discharged. The friends of Mdlle. Drouin express great indignation at her arrest, and declare that every means should be adopted for securing reparation.

BALLOON EXPERIMENT IN FRANCE.

M. Jovis and M. Mallet ascended from Paris early on Saturday morning, August 13th, in the balloon "Horla," their special object being to ascertain the extreme height to which man can penetrate and sustain life. The aeronauts descended safely about eleven o'clock the same morning at Marche, in Belgian Luxembourg. All through the day speculation was rife as to the result of the adventure. As the hours rolled on, and no tidings were forthcoming some anxiety was expressed. Just as the uneasiness was growing general the following despatch was received from Captain Jovis. It was sent from Baconfoy at 3-45 in the afternoon :—

Victory ! Rose beyond 22,000ft. Had to descend for want of ballast. Phasyological state capital. Mallet however, had two fainting fits. The descent was made at eleven in the Forest of Pregre, near St. Hubert, in Belgian Luxembourg. Splendid welcome at the Chateau of St. Hode by the Orban family. The apparatus is intact. Return to Paris to-morrow 8-30 p.m.—Not only did we reach 22,000ft., but we remained for a time at that enormous height without injury. Temperature at 12,000ft. 7deg. centigrade above zero. Fell at 22,000ft. to 3 below. We went through heavy clouds. Mallet is quite recovered.—Jovis.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* supplies some interesting particulars of the ascent.

M. Jovis maintains that the altitude reached was 7,000 metres, but with considerable trouble, and after throwing out all their ballast. Several strata of clouds were met with, which impeded their progress, and at 4,500 metres the balloon was completely covered with a sheet of hoar-frost. M. Mallett had a first swoon at 6,000 meters, but was restored by inhaling oxygen gas, and another at 6,500 metres, with a like result. The two guinea pigs did not suffer in any way, but one of the pigeons fell in suspended animation in its cage at the altitude of 6,000 metres, and only recovered after the descent. The other pigeon, let loose at 5,000 metres, has not reappeared, and must either have succumbed from the effects of the ascent or been chased by sparrow hawks, which happened on a previous occasion. The balloon descended in the forest of the Ardennes, a guide-rope and its anchor catching in an oak, and the aeronauts alighted without great difficult. Nevertheless, when he touched the earth M. Mallet fell, and remained tying on the ground in an exhausted condition till the balloon had been emptied of its gas. Though the scientfic results of the ascent are not yet known, M. Jovis has given some information from the notes he took during his aerial journey. Though he had made 214 ascents, till last Saturday he had never mounted higher than 4,000 metres. The Horla, which left the Villette gasworks at seven o'clock, was driven westward. At twenty minutes to ten the balloon had returned, and was high in the air above Villette. Another current then carried it eastward. At twenty minutes to nine the balloon was at an altitude of 4,800 metres. At a quarter-past nine M. Jovis and his companion Mallet were 6,000 metres above the earth. By twenty minutes to ten they had risen to the height of 6,600 metres ; and at ten, when the balloon had risen 50 metres more, M. Mallett fainted. M. Jovis relates that he brought him to by administering oxygen gas. Though Mallet had almost lost consciousness he would not hear of descending, and told Jovis to go higher ; so the last ballast was thrown out of the car. At ten minutes past ten the aeronauts had reached the height of 7,000 metres, and Mallet seemed better. Jovis maintains he felt no inconvenience whatever. The two men conversed, and found their vocal organs had experienced no alteration, and their dynamometric strength was the same as when on the earth. The descent then began. At twenty minutes past ten the balloon had descended to 5,950 metres, where it was surrounded by compact masses of cloud. From that moment the descent was extremely rapid. At twenty-four minutes past ten the aeronauts were at 4,005 metres, and a single minute later at only 3,850 metres. Both aeronauts were, so to say, dazed by the vertiginous rapidity of the fall. Jovis acknowledges he could no longer distinguish anything. At eleven o'clock the balloon fell in the forest, both men being in a completely exhausted condition. Jovis says he had so far lost his reckoning that he imagined himself to be in the Department of Seine-et-Marne. As the crow flies, the distance between Paris and the spot near St. Hubert, where the balloon touched the ground is about 380 kilometres (233 miles), and Jovis considers that with the course travelled by the balloon, driven in different directions by the currents of air, the real distance travelled in four hours was not less than 500 kilometres.

Two aeronauts, who are well known both in France and England—MM. Capazza and Gaston Tissandier—have been asked to express an opinion on the ascent just made by MM. Jovis and Mallet :—

They both contend that it is not difficult to reach a height of 7,000 metres. According to Capazza, who says he would willingly go up to that height every day as a morning promenade before breakfast, the real difficulty does not commence before 8,000 metres, and Tissandier agrees with him in so far as he puts the distance of the beginning of difficulties at 8,000 to 7,500 metres. Tissandier declares he is ready any day once more to ascend 8,000 metres ; but he would not care to go higher. It will be remembered that he was the only survivor of the ascent made in the Zenith on the 15th of April, 1875, and in which Croce Spinelli, and Sivel lost their lives. The Zenith rose to an altitude of over 8,600 metres. Capazza, who is famous for having crossed the Mediterranean in a balloon from Corsica to France, affirms, that Jovis could never have imagined he would reach ,000 metres in a balloon so small as the Horla. It was, he contends, quite impossible.

CAPTURE OF AN ARAB DHOW.

A DESPATCH from Captain R. Woodward, senior naval officer at Zanzibar, giving particulars of the capture of an Arab dhow and fifty-three slaves by Lieutenant F. F. Fegen, in the pinnace of her Majesty's ship Turkuoise at Pemba, on the 30th of May, has been published in the *Gazette*. On the pinnace reaching the dhow the slavers attempted to run it down, with the intention of carrying her by boarding. Lieutenant Fegen immediately rushed forward to repel the Arabs (the dhow having caught the pinnace's forestay with her bowsprit), seven of whom were ready to board. He promptly shot two with his revolver, then drew his cutlass and ran another through the body. While thus engaged he received a very severe sword-cut on the right arm from an Arab who came to assist the one he was engaged with. This Arab was run through the body by John W. Pearson before he had time to inflict further injury. Notwithstanding his severe wounds, Lieutenant Fegen continued fighting with his cutlass until the dhow got clear (at this time there were three men in the bottom of the boat wounded), the remainder of the crew (three) fighting hard and supporting him. When the dhow got clear nine Arabs had already been killed. No sooner had this occurred than she endeavoured to escape. Lieutenant Fegen, picking up his dingy, gave chase, and a running fight was maintained until the helmsman of the dhow was shot, when she broached to and capsized in shallow water. He immediately anchored his boat as near the sunken dhow as possible, and proceeded to rescue the slaves, of whom fifty-three all told were saved. Captain Woodward was informed by Mr. Holmwood, Consul-General, that of the thirteen Arabs on board the dhow nine were the most notorious slave-dealers in Pemba, and in all there were upwards of twenty armed men, the arms being Snider rifles and swords. Of the thirteen Arabs eleven were killed and two succeeded in reaching the shore, one of whom died subsequently of his wounds. The other escaped, but measures have been adopted for his capture. During the action four of the boat's crew were severely wounded, one of whom has since died. The following are the names of the crew :—Frederick J. Russell, captain mizen-top (wounded); Joseph E. Greep, leading seaman ; Henry Ward, A.B. ; Benjamin E. Stone, A.B. (dead) ; Thomas Hall, A.B (wounded) ; Frederick Blanchard, A.B. ; John W. Pearson, A.B. ; and James J. Blyth, private R. M. (wounded). On the receipt of Captain Woodward's despatch it was laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, who, to mark their appreciation of the gallantry displayed, have promoted Lieutenant Fegen to commander and Russell and Greep to warrant officers. The other seamen are to be advanced to petty officers' ratings if they possess the necessary qualifications, and the marine to corporal.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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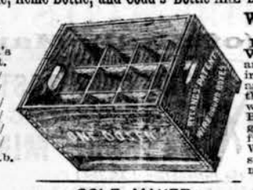

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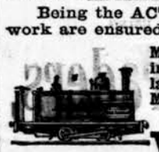

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

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Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

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Chocolate Diamond.

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